The New-York Times.

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DOMESTIC TELEGRAMS

Action Taken on Cuban, Mexican and Russian Claims.

Official Statement of the Business of the Pension Bureau.

Interesting Information Regarding the Government Pensioners.

Complete Refutation of the Charges Against Naval Officer Laflin.

Severe and Destructive Storms in the East and West.

Commissioner Pleasonton Asserts His Independence.

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.

Decisions by the Mexican Claims Commission—Cuban and Russian Claims.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—In the case of WESSCHE *vs.* Mexico, it has been decided by the Mexican and United States Commission, that a Prussian subject naturalized as a citizen of the United States subsequently to the infliction of the injuries complained of, cannot seek redress against Mexico through the United States, under the treaty instituting the Commission. The claim was rejected for want of jurisdiction. In the case of BELDIN & Co. against Mexico, the Commissioners disagreeing in opinion, the umpire decided that the claimants, an American commercial firm, doing business at the time of the injury complained of, at Matamoras, Mexico, are entitled to an award, the fact of commercial domicile in a foreign country not depriving them of the right to American protection. The amount of the award is to be fixed by the Commissioners.

The United States and Spanish Commission for the settlement of claims arising from the disturbances in Cuba, occupy temporary quarters at the Mexican Claims Commission building, no permanent office having yet been secured. No business has recently been transacted beyond that of a preliminary character, nor have any claims yet been presented, the United States not having issued notice for that purpose.

The Perkins claim against Russia, amounting to $542,000, principal and interest, has been officially forwarded to that Government. It was some time examined by the Solicitor of the Department of State, and that amount found to be due to the Perkins claimants, the account of a contract for fire-arms.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

Condition of the Business—Official Statement of Finances—Work Performed by the Pension Bureau.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The statement of the finance division of the Pension Office during the year ending June 30, 1871, is as follows: Number of communications received, 42,521; number of communications written, 49,451; amount of requisitions upon the army funds, $34,103,-924 61; amount of requisitions upon the navy fund, $424,750 21; amount of requsitions drawn upon the war of 1812 fund, $234,-000. These requisitions include the amount needed for pensions payable during the ensuing quarter, ending Sept. 4; amount refunded to the Government in the settlement of pension agents' accounts, $361,398 63; number of new pension agencies established, 1; number of pension agencies discontinued, 1; new pension agents appointed, 12; pension agents reappointed, 9; number of new applicants for pensions examined, 22,233; amount of fees allowed, $45,000; number of new army invalid pensioners added to roll, 7,654, including about 800 of the war of 1812; new army invalid increases restorations, renewals and reissues, 4,225; new army widow and defendant relatives' pensioners, 8,231; new army widow and defendant relatives' pensioners increases, renewals, &c., 2,091; new army invalid pensioners, 119; new navy widow and relative pensioners, 118; number of pensions dropped from the rolls, 286; thereby abating an annual amount of $24,296; number of pensions reduced—abating thereby annually $23,352; number of pensions suspended, 1,086; number of suspensions removed, 337; number of pensions restored under section 3, act of July 27, 1868, 351; number of commutation orders for artificial limbs issued, 7,707, being $50 for arms and $75 for legs, amounting to $468,350; number of bills for artificial limbs furnished, approved, and paid, 907, amounting to $67,300; number of transportation bills of soldiers traveling to various points to receive or have limbs fitted, 2,116, amounting to $10,504 55, and the bills ranging in amount from two cents to $270—whole amount of army pensioners on roll June 30, ult., 205,232; whole number of navy pensioners, 3,111; number of marriages, deaths, &c., reported among pensioners, 1,164; number of clerks, messengers and copyists attached to the finance division, 56.

HON. A. H. LAFLIN.

Triumphant Acquittal of the Naval Officer—A Groundless Accusation by Political Enemies.

UTICA, N. Y., July 9.—The case of Naval Officer A. H. LAFLIN, indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of perjury, came up before Judge DOOLITTLE, in the Circuit Court of Herkimer, on Saturday. The case was conducted for the people by District-Attorney A. M. MILLS, and Messrs. EARL and SMITH as counsel for the defendants. Four witnesses were called for the prosecution, but their evidence was so immaterial that the Court would have quashed the indictment, had not Mr. LAFLIN, wishing the fullest acquittal of the charge, requested that the case might go on and be submitted to the jury. The evidence for the defense was conclusive. A. H. PRESCOTT, the County Judge in whose Court it was claimed the perjury had been committed, showed by the minutes taken at the time that the charge was groundless. The jurymen serving in his Court bore the same testimony. All the witnesses for the defense were not called. Judge DOOLITTLE said it was no use going any further, and that he would charge the jury that the evidence would not convict. The jury were so charged, and rendered a verdict of "not guilty," without leaving the Court-room. The verdict was received with applause. Mr. LAFLIN's many friends will tender him a complimentary serenade to-morrow evening.

Trinity College, Hartford, Commencement.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 9.—The Commencement exercises of Trinity College began Sunday evening, with the baccalaureate sermon by President JACKSON, on the excellence of Holy Scripture as the teacher of wisdom. He predicted the fall of the positive philosophy, and the rise of one of a spiritual kind, which the Christian scholars of the new generation must base on the Bible. Prof. PORTER, of Yale College, delivers the Phi Beta Kappa oration on Tuesday evening on the science of man essential to a science of nature. Wednesday is alumni day, and Thursday is con mencement.

COMMISSIONER PLEASONTON.

He Writes a Letter to President Grant—His Views of His Position—A Proposal to Submit to Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Commissioner PLEASONTON has forwarded to President GRANT a letter, giving his views of his duties as Chief of Internal Revenue, and the subjects which came under his direct control and supervision, and claiming that according to the law of 1868, his power over the internal revenue is as complete as that of Secretary BOUTWELL over the Customs revenue, not, however, interfering with the disbursements, his duty being so to instruct the officers that the tax may be faithfully and promptly collected and paid into the Treasury. Hence, the Secretary has nothing to do with the instructions to officers, or the Commissioner's decisions, appeals from which can be made to the Courts for redress. Such is believed to be, in brief, the opinion of the Commissioner, who asks the President to obtain the views of Secretary BOUTWELL concerning the difference between them on the question of jurisdiction in their respective departments. The Commissioner leaves the subject with the President. If the latter shall decline or prefer not to decide the question, he proposes that his, together with Secretary BOUTWELL's statement, be submitted to the Attorney-General, and he will abide the decision, whatever it may be.

In the case of the salary of the President of the State Lunatic Asylum, at Williamsburg, Va., who is elected by a Board of Directors appointed by the Governor of the State, and whose salary is paid out of the State Treasury, the question was raised whether the salary is exempt from income tax under the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of BUFFINGTON *vs.* DAY. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue holds that all necessary agencies for purposes of the State Government are exempt, but that the superintendent of a lunatic asylum, however necessary in a moral or benevolent community, cannot be said to be necessary for legitimate purposes of State Government, and, therefore, his salary is not exempt from the income tax.

GREAT STORMS.

Furious Wind and Rain in Ohio—A Church Demolished and Four Persons Killed.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 9.—A furious storm of wind, accompanied by a heavy rain, took place in this vicinity, this afternoon. A number of trees in and around Dayton were uprooted. The German Lutheran Church was demolished, and four persons killed and twenty injured. The bridge over the Miami River was destroyed, and two boys killed and one injured. The Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum was unroofed, and two female patients wounded. The schoolhouse of the Church of the United Brethren was blown down; St. Mary's Catholic Church and the Miami Railroad Depot unroofed, and about fifty other houses otherwise damaged. Loss, over $50,000.

Terrible and Destructive Storms at Syracuse, N. Y.—Buildings Unroofed and Crops Destroyed.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 9.—The most violent storm known here for many years passed over this City at 2 o'clock this afternoon, followed by another an hour after. The wind was so violent that it blew down numerous large trees from one to two feet in diameter. One new building was blown down, and the High School in Geddes and several barns were unroofed. The lightning struck in every part of the city, including the houses of Senator KENNEDY, Alderman HOWLETT, and the Binghamton Railway engine-house, doing considerable damage. It set fire to two private dwellings, six miles west of this place, and struck EUGENE HARRIS, a carpenter, killing him instantly, and stripping his clothes entirely off his body. During the storm hailstones as large as walnuts fell, doing great damage to the crops in the surrounding towns.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 9.—A furious storm of rain and wind passed over this city about 6 o'clock this evening. Trees were uprooted and blown down, houses unroofed, &c. No person was injured. No serious damage was done. The storm was brief, not lasting over fifteen minutes.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Gen. Halleck and the Mexican Veterans—A Grand Mass for the Soul of the Late Archbishop of Paris.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Gen. HALLECK has been elected President of the Veterans of the Mexican war. A grand mass for the repose of the souls of Archbishop DARBOY and his associates, slaughtered by the Commune, will take place to-morrow in the Church Notre Dame des Victoires. Archbishop ALEMANY will officiate, assisted by the entire clergy of the diocese.

The Murder in Mobile—Wilson Killed and Not Bragg.

MOBILE, Ala., July 9.—In the shooting affray here, yesterday, between BRAXTON BRAGG, Jr., and MADISON WILSON, each fired one shot and WILSON, not BRAGG, was killed. There is great excitement over the event.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Judge HINDLEY, of the Circuit Court in St. Louis, on Saturday granted an injunction restraining the issue of the July number of *Bradstreet's Mercantile Reports*, which, it is alleged, contain a false statement regarding the business standing of AUGUSTUS A. MILLER, of that city.

The Corporation and University of Vermont have elected Prof. M. H. BUCKHAM to the Presidency, in place of Dr. ANGELL, who goes to Michigan. Mr. BUCKHAM is now Professor of Rhetoric and Greek.

In an altercation in Albany yesterday, between two boys, THOMAS KANE, aged fourteen, and THOMAS SEAGRAVES, aged sixteen years, the former shot SEAGRAVES in the breast, inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal.

The Emperor WILLIAM arrived at Ems yesterday, and was received with enthusiastic rejoicings by the people. To-night the heights around the city are illuminated in his honor.

During the quarter ended June 30, 1871, the Post-office Department issued 124,761,040 adhesive postage stamps, 21,810,250 stamped envelopes, and 1,771,500 newspaper wrappers.

The French Catholic Church of Notre Dame, at Worcester, Mass., was dedicated yesterday by Bishop O'REILLY.

All the blooded horses at Monmouth Park are being rapidly sent to Saratoga for the approaching races.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Madison Aug. 30.

President GRANT leaves Long Branch for Washington today and returns on Tuesday.

The Evangelist and the Ring.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You do not need any information in regard to the FIELDS of FISK and cable fame; but perhaps an item in regard to the ministerial brother, H. M. FIELD, may not be amiss.

In his paper, the *Evangelist*, of this week, he gives us an editorial of three columns apologizing for the doings of the "Tammany Ring," and his text is, "They say the devil is not so black as he is painted."

Now, I will not discuss the propriety of a minister using such a text, but I would like to inquire whither we are drifting, when our religious newspapers can be subsidized to do the dirty work above referred to. Yours, &c.,

INQUIRER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 7, 1871.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Constitutionality of the Proposed Civil Service Reform.

Improvements to be Effected by the District Legislature—Cabinet and Department Matters—Personal and Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Some time ago the Civil Service Commission was engaged in finding out the limit to its duties under the law which authorized its formation. The limit of its powers under the Constitution is now under consideration, and the question is, in its effects, whether civil service reform is constitutional or not. The second section of the second article of the Constitution after defining the appointing power of the President exercised by and with the advice of the Senate, says: "But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or the heads of Departments." Now it is held by some that, if the rule is established that the head of a Department must appoint to any particular place that person only who has passed the best examination in competeion with others, the power to appoint is annulled by giving the power to designate whom he shall appoint to others, and leaving him no choice in the selection. It is agreed on all sides that the heads of Departments can enforce such rules if they choose; but it is doubted that they can be compelled to appoint a person who has been designaled in that manner. Whatever others may think of this constitutional question, it is certain that the Commission finds it a difficult one. It is said that the Commissioners, though they have discussed it for some days, have none of them assumed a decided position, and that it will be deferred to the Attorney-General for an opinion. It is admitted that the appointments cannot be vested in any Board, and also that heads of Departments have no power to appoint till Congress has conferred it. This, it is claimed by some, raises a simple question which covers the whole ground, and that is, whether the power to appoint and to designate the individual to be appointed can be separated. If it is within the power of Congress to separate these powers, still again a difficulty comes up before the Commission. Congress having made laws giving the several heads of departments unlimited, or but slightly restricted, authority to make certain appointments, and not having repealed those laws, can the Commission set up any system of examination which will practically set them aside? All seem to agree that the selection of appointees can be constitutionally restricted within certain limits, but many persons are not certain that restriction can be carried to the extent of leaving the heads of Departments no choice.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The compendious plan of improvements made by the Board of Public Works some time ago, together with a scheme for raising the money to defray the expenses of the same, has been indorsed by the Legislature of the District, with some slight modifications. The Board is to be allowed the expenditure of $4,000,000 under certain restrictions to lay it out in improvement of streets, sewers and roads in the District leading from the city, and similar works. The details of the plan, it is understood, are subject to changes, though they are generally approved as first exhibited. The opposition to improvement has been quite spirited, but of much less weight than might have been anticipated. Altogether, the new form of government seems to be working to the satisfaction of the great majority of the citizens.

THE SOUTHERN INVESTIGATION.

The Kuklux Committee, as it is called, will, it is understood, take a recess about the 20th of this month till September. A recess, however, is not fully decided on, and circumstances may arise before the 20th to call for a continuance of the investigation.

SAFEGUARDS TO TRAVEL.

The Board of Steam-boat Inspectors is hoping, but rather against hope, to conclude its session the last of the present week. The committees have not all placed their reports before the full Board yet, and a great deal of labor remains to be done. The regulations will not be promulgated till they have been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by him. If he accepts them, some of the new rules will not take effect till Jan. 1 next, and some of them go into effect immediately on their promulgation.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. SHERMAN will take his family to St. Albans, Vt., and leave them there for the Summer, while he travels about on the business of his Department. They expect to leave town tomorrow.

CABINET MATTERS.

The reports telegraphed from this city, to the effect that there would be a Cabinet meeting on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week, and that the President would arrive here for that purpose on Tuesday morning, are not well-founded. It is known here that the President has no intention of visiting Washington at present, and save in some emergency not now anticipated, no Cabinet meeting is likely to be held for at least two weeks to come, as there is no business of importance for consideration at the present time.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary BOUTWELL is expected to return here on Wednesday morning next. He will leave his home at Groton on Monday morning, spend the day in Boston, and will spend Tuesday in New-York. The tenor of the advices which he has received from Assistant-Secretary RICHARDSON, regarding the latter's operations with the new loan in London, are not yet known here, but it is understood that the Secretary has given orders for the suspension of the advertising of the loan until further orders. This would seem to indicate some progress, though the inference has not a very strong foundation.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary FISH, who has recently been somewhat indisposed, at his Summer residence on the Hudson, has now nearly recovered. It was the President's intention to have visited him, but he has postponed it in consequence of the Secretary's convalescence.

EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.

Mr. J. FRED. MYERS, late Printing Clerk of the Treasury, sailed in Saturday's steamer for Europe, accredited by the Treasury Department with full power to look into all matters pertaining to emigration in Europe, and to ascertain particularly whether any of the European Governments are conniving at or perpetrating any violations of International law in sending to this country their paupers and criminals. From facts in possession of the Department, some of which are of very recent discovery, it is believed that a great wrong is now being perpetrated at New-York through the connivance and collusion of foreign agents of steam-ship companies and the parties who practically control emigration matters at that port.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia yesterday afternoon. The long agitated question in regard to consulting with colored physicians came up on a report of the Standing Committee, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Association will not hold the Standing Committee responsible should they fail to investigate the charges which may be made against members of this Association for meeting in consultation any resident, licensed and regular practitioner of African descent, until thirty days subsequent to the final action of the Association, upon any such amendment to No. 16 as may be passed at the next stated meeting in October.

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 33 against 17. The Association expelled Dr. D. W. BLISS, a physician of this city, because he consulted in the case of Vice-President COLFAX with Dr. C. C. COX, who had been previously refused admission into said Association on account of his holding a seat in the Board of Health with Dr. VERDI, a homeopathic physician.

THE TERRITORIAL LOAN BILL.

The Four Million Loan bill has passed both branches of the Territorial Legislature, and now awaits the Governor's signature. It provides seven per cent. gold interest, payable semi-annually, the loan to be for twenty years. This amount is to be expended in the improvement of streets, sewers, &c.

THE GERMAN EMBASSY.

The successor of Baron GEROLT is now the German Minister at Mexico. The time of his arrival in this city is uncertain. Baron ALVENSTEBEN, in the meantime, is Chargé d' Affaires.

BOUNTY CLAIMS.

There are now in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury 38,000 claims for bounty, arrears of pay, &c., involving $2,000,000 or $3,000,000. Of this number, judging by the proportion in former cases, about 15,000 of them will be allowed. These claims are the remains of those rising out of the late war. The accounts settled from June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1870, involved over $1,424,000,000.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Sunday, July 9, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Barometer reduced to Sea Level.	Thermometer, Fahrenheit Scale.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.	30.01	82	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	29.92	82	N.W.	Fresh.	Lt. Rain.
Boston	29.88	72	S. W.	Gentle.	Threat'g
Buffalo	29.84	70	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Charleston, S. C.	30.00	86	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.32	65	W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.01	70	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.06	81	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.95	75	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Corinne, Utah	29.60	67	N.	Light.	Fair.
Detroit, Mich	29.93	67	N. E.	Fresh.	Threat'g
Indianapolis	29.98	74	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Knoxville	30.05	79	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Lake City, Fla.	30.05	79	....	Calm.	Clear.
Memphis	30.07	82	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.06	59	N.	Light.	Fair.
Mobile	30.14	81	....	Calm.	Clear.
Mt. Washington	29.98	56	N.W.	Strong.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.10	82	....	Calm.	Fair.
New-London	29.76	75	W.	Fresh.	Lt. Rain.
New-Orleans	30.15	78	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
New-York	29.81	78	S. W.	Light.	Lt. Rain.
Norfolk	29.94	81	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Omaha	29.89	74	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Oswego	29.75	69	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	29.83	80	S.	.....	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	30.07	76	W.	Gentle.	Clg up.
Portland, Me.	29.63	71	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.84	70	N.W.	Light.	Cloudy.
San Francisco	30.06	57	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Savannah, Ga.	30.03	84	....	Calm.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.96	84	....	Calm.	Threat'g
Toledo, Ohio	29.92	74	N.	Light.	Clear.
Washington	29.92	77	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Wilmington	29.99	83	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Burlington	29.90	71	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cairo, Ill.	30.06	81	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Cape May	29.88	74	S.	Light.	Fair.
Davenport	30.01	76	W.	Light.	Clear.
Escanaba	30.04	52	....	Calm.	Clear.
Grand Haven	29.94	66	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Lynchburg	29.96	76	W.	Light.	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.01	82	S. W.	Light.	Fair.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 10—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen on the Gulf and Southern States since Saturday night, but remains highest in Louisiana and Texas. The low pressure on the upper lakes has moved eastward, and is probably now north-east of New-England. An area of high barometer is extending. The temperature is lower in the Middle and Eastern States, and on the lakes. The winds have remained southwest and west in the Atlantic States, but are now changing to north-west from Pennsylvania to Maine, with clouds from Virginia to Mississippi. Local storms and threatening have very generally prevailed from Virginia to Illinois and northward. At present light rains prevail from Maryland to Maine. The rains in Louisiana have extended northwestward into the interior.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise to-night south of the Ohio River, and clear or partially cloudy weather prevail on Monday in the Southern and Gulf States. Partially cloudy weather, with light winds, is probable for the lakes, and clearing weather for the Eastern States.

BASE-BALL.

The Championship Arena—Present Condition of Affairs.

No less than 134 games of the regular series for the championship pennant have been played. Of these the Olympic Club, of Washington, have played the most games; the National, of Washington, the fewest; the Rockford Club have lost the greatest number of contests and the Olympics have won the most games. The Athletic record is the best so far, the Chicago being second and Mutual third. The games of the Atlantic and Eckford Clubs are not included in the list, as those clubs are not in the championship arena. As this list does not include a third of what are yet to be played, it will be seen that the busiest part of the season is yet to come, the excitement not culminating until the beginning of October, by which time two or three clubs will be in the van only.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Total.
Athletic	9	4	13
Boston	8	7	15
Chicago	10	5	15
Cleveland	5	9	14
Flymaker	5	8	13
Kekionga	5	7	12
Mutual	9	5	14
National	0	3	3
Olympic	11	9	20
Rockford	5	10	15
Total	67	67	134

Taking in the games played with the Atlantic and Eckford Clubs, and the games together with contests interrupted before the fifth innings was completed, fully 150 first-class professional contests have been played within the past two months, exclusive of double the number of games the professional clubs have played with amateur nines; and as at every game played an admission fee has been charged, and as in a great majority of the games the charge has been half a dollar, it will be seen that in the first two months of the season gate receipts must have aggregated a large amount.

NOTES.

The Haymakers are making a great to-do about their victories of late, which they claim have been won by superior play, and not, as alleged, by means of a lively ball. The following record, however, tells a rather different story:

LIVELY-BALL GAMES.

Haymaker vs. Athletic	33 to 49
Haymaker vs. Mutual	27 to 16
Haymaker vs. Atlantic	33 to 12
Total	103 to 77

DEAD-BALL GAMES.

Haymaker vs. Mutual	3 to 14
Haymaker vs. Olympic	5 to 15
Haymaker vs. Boston	5 to 9
Haymaker vs. Athletic	5 to 15
Haymaker vs. Kelsinger	3 to 6
Total	21 to 59

The Savannah Club of Georgia will shortly arrive in this City. They come North on a practice tour to get into training to play the New-Orleans clubs for the Southern championship. The following is their club programme sent us by their Secretary:

Leave Savannah July 15, 1871.
Wednesday, July 19—Putnam, at Troy, N. Y.
Thursday, July 20—Haymaker, Troy, N. Y.
Saturday, July 22—Granite State, Portsmouth, N. H.
Monday, July 24—King Philip, East Abingdon, Mass.
Tuesday, July 25—Clipper Club, Lowell, Mass.
Thursday, July 27—Lowell, Boston.
Saturday, July 29—Trenton, Trenton, N. J.
Monday, July 31—Eckford, New-York.
Tuesday, Aug. 1—Atlantic, New-York.
Wednesday, Aug. 2—Excelsior, New-York.
Thursday, Aug. 3—Star, New-York.
Friday, Aug. 4—Athletic, New-York.
Saturday, Aug. 5—Mutual, New York.
Monday, Aug. 7—Trenton, Trenton, N. J.
Tuesday, Aug. 8—Olympic, Philadelphia.
Wednesday, Aug. 9—Athletic, Philadelphia.
Thursday, Aug. 10—Expert, Philadelphia.
Friday, Aug. 11—Pastime, Baltimore.
Monday, Aug. 14—National, Washington.
Tuesday, Aug. 15—Arlington, Washington.
Wednesday, Aug. 16—Olympic Amateur, Washington.
Thursday, Aug. 17—Olympic Professional, Washington.

Today, the Atlantics play the Eckfords on the Union Ground, at 3½ P. M.

THE RAILROAD HORROR.

Responsibility Fixed where it Belongs by the Jury.

Coroner's Inquest—The Testimony—Verdict—The Switch-Tender's Carelessness—The Company Censured.

The terrible accident which occurred on Saturday morning, on the Newark and New-York Railroad, and of which full details are given on the sixth page of this paper, was the exciting theme of conversation in Newark, yesterday, and a large crowd of spectators attended the inquest. Coroner CHASE had decided to hold the investigation yesterday for the convenience of the witnesses, most of whom are employed through the week on the railroad. The jury met at the Coroner's office, and commenced at once the examination of witnesses, having viewed the bodies of the four victims on Saturday. The names of the jurors are as follows: James Stanbrough, foreman; Ephraim Ham, Wm. S. Tuttle, William H. Smith, Peter Nugent, John P. Osborne, Benjamin F. Heaton, Patrick Durning.

The names of the killed, upon whose bodies the inquest was held, are FRANK KERMAN, GEO. HILL, DANIEL W. WHITE and JOHN ROCKFELLOW. The following is the testimony:

Conductor Charles Gibson testified: I reside in Newark; am a railroad conductor, in the employ of the Newark and New-York Railroad; have been employed nearly two years; ran the ten minutes past seven A. M. train from Newark, and quarter to eight train from New-York; ran the quarter to nine train on the morning of Saturday; I was on time; I generally passed the five minutes past eight train from Newark near the switch, between the Passaic Bridge and Brill's Station; I was running about twenty miles an hour; I had four cars on train with engine Aurora; George Hill was engineer; John Rockfellow was fireman; no one was in the two forward cars, except trakeman Wm. Hoffman; eleven passengers were in the other two cars; no one was hurt aboard my train; the first I knew of the accident was the collision; no whistle sounded; it occurred about half way between Brill's farm and Passaic Bridge; my first notice was when the crash came with the five minutes past eight train from Newark; after the crash, the first thing I did was to see the passengers safely out of the cars; couldn't see the cause of the accident for five minutes on account of the escaping steam; I then looked after my engineer and fireman, whom I found were killed; I remained at the wreck four or five hours; the engine was destroyed, and three cars of my train consumed; the quarter to eight train was running on the north track, the five minutes past eight on the south; only knew by what I heard how the trains came together; heard that the switch was wrong; couldn't swear to it; didn't examine the switch; was not aware of the cause of the accident; think my engine had just passed the switch, and was struck by the five minutes past eight train from Newark; accident happened at the switch; my engine stood on the switch; the switch had not generally been used every day until lately; it has been opened for the milk-trains to go in after gravel; there had been a regular switchman stationed there since the switch had been used; it has been used a fortnight or three weeks; there was no switchman there previously; the switch had been spiked; do not know the switchman personally; should not know him if I saw him.

By Juror—Did your engineer make any alarm? A.—No. Q.—How many cars were burned? A.—Two; could see signal-board about 3,000 feet; it is not dangerous for trains to meet at a switch; when trains are on time we run on whether we pass a switch or not; the engineer had run on the road since its opening, about two years ago; it is the duty of the engineer to notice the switch signal; none of the cars had passed the switch. [Diagram was here exhibited and explained to the jury.] Had I been a second behind time, a number more would have been killed.

Edward Everson testified: I live at No. 9 Jefferson-street, Newark; am a conductor on the Newark and New-York Railroad; run on the five minutes past eight train from Newark; was on my train Saturday; left Newark at that hour for New-York; accident happened at Brill's switch; it was a collision; the first intimation I had was the engineer's signal; couldn't tell how far it was from the switch, as I was inside the cars; heard the signal for "down brakes" twice; can't tell how soon after signal the collision occurred; it was a very short time; I was in forward part of second car when the accident occurred; after I heard the signal blow I turned around, and was caught in the wreck; I had four cars on the train, drawn by the engine Plainfield; I first saw my passengers safely out of the cars, and then got my brakeman out of the wreck; there is a switch and switch-tender at that point; never knew the engineer to blow down brakes in the morning at that point before; never knew an alarm sounded at that point before; he was a very careful engineer; his name was Frank Kerman; he has run on the road ever since it opened; the fireman's name was George Banks; he was hurt by the collision; he was out of the train before I got to him; I only know by hearsay what was the cause of the accident; heard it was a misplaced switch. [Diagram shown witness, who explained the position of his train at the time of the collision.] After the accident did not see the switch-tender; on a clear day one could see the switch part about 2,500 feet; a train could be stopped in that distance; a train can be stopped in 200 yards; two cars were broken up by the collision, and one damaged; by hearsay I learn a few passengers were hurt on my train; saw a passenger with slight scratches; a switchman has been at that point only since it has been in use; previously it was spiked down; the switch has been in use about two or three weeks; about ten minutes after the accident I noticed the switch misplaced; I formed the opinion that that was the cause of the accident; Frank Kerman was not killed instantly; the fireman is not dead; I saw Kerman's body at the Morgue; my brakeman, Daniel White, was killed; he was killed instantly; he was between the two first cars at the time; I found him dead. [In answer to question by juror]—The switch was half closed; it was probably left so by switchman; it must have occurred through carelessness of switchman; the train moved either way it can be locked and wedged; when I saw it it was about half way; it was unnecessary to lock it if he stood by it; when I first saw the gravel-train it was behind me on the same track; could not tell how the switch was before the accident; the engineer blew the signal "down brakes;" had the switch been half way the target would not have been in full view to the engineer; the engine and part of the gravel-train had come out off the side track, and were on the main track to take gravel away; there was no necessity for the switch to be kept open so long after the gravel-train had passed on the main track; I saw the fireman on the track beside the wreck; he probably helped himself out; I helped to get the engineer out.

James B. Cuttar testified: Ireside at No. 884 Broad-street, Newark; was called to see the engineer, who needed my assistance, at the Broad-street Depot; his name was Frank Kerman; he said the accident was caused by a misplaced switch; he saw the switch open just before he reached it, and it would carry his train in front of the one going in the opposite direction; he did everything in his power to stop the train, but did not expect to accomplish much as he was so close to the switch when he discovered it; that is the substance of his remarks about the accident; he had compound fracture of lower extremities, and was badly burned with steam about the face back, and lower extremities; he did not believe he would get well because he had inhaled steam; he inquired after the other engineer and the brakemen; he lived until quarter to eleven A. M., two and three quarter hours; he was perfectly conscious until within half an hour before his death.

James Squires testified: I reside in Plainfield; am a brakemen on the Newark and New-York Railroad, on Everson's train; was on the train which left at five minutes past eight on Saturday morning; an accident happened to the train about a mile and a half from Newark, at the woods; I was on the forward end of the rear car; heard engineer's signal to "down brakes" and immediately applied the brake; didn't look to see the cause until after applying the brake; about a minute after the signal was given the collision took place; did not have time to apply the second brake after the signal before the accident; did not know the switchman; I have been on the road since May 22; all I know about it is that I was on the train, heard the signal to down breaks, applied them, and an accident happened; never heard a signal of danger at that point before; after accident assisted passengers to a place of safety; didn't see any injured passengers; assisted in getting Daniel White out of the wreck; he was jammed between the cars, lying on his back; was dead when extricated.

Conductor Gibson, recalled: The engineer and fireman of my train were killed by the accident.

Halloway W. Sharpe: I live in Clinton; am conductor of construction-train; my train was in Newark during the accident on Saturday; I employ men by Mr. Abbott's orders; he is the road-master; William Thompson has been in my employ two years as brakeman on the construction-train; a switchman was needed at Brill's switch, and I put him there about two weeks ago; there was another switchman there about a year ago; that switchman was not removed to put Thompson in his place; the Company were using the switch while filling up in Newark, and when that work was done Thompson's predecessor was removed, and the switch spiked up; Thompson was put there as switchman only while we were temporarily using the switch; we were getting gravel to fill up the banks along the road; he never attended to the duties of a regular switchman before; he was put there because we had no other man who was deemed as competent; there is no house or other shelter there yet for a switchman; we use the switch about fifteen times a day; it was about twenty-five minutes from the time our train left the switch that the accident happened; we always found Thompson there, and never knew him to be absent from his post; he threw the lower end of the switch upon the main track to let us go to Newark, and was going toward the upper end of the switch when we left; his habits are steady; he is about twenty years of age; I have known him about two years; I never knew him to take a drink; we returned about ten minutes after the accident, and found Thompson there; he came to me and said, "This is all my fault, what shall I do?" I told him he should stay where he was until he was wanted; that was about fifteen minutes after the accident; it was on the south track, about 100 feet from the accident, that I met him; he boards in Bergen Point; when he left me he went over into the woods opposite, but I don't know how long he remained there; there are four men under my control; I believe him to be the most competent of them; he gave no reason why he neglected the switch; a switchman's salary is from $40 to $45 per month; Thompson was paid $1 75 per day.

Frederick H. Abbott testified: I reside at Rampapo, N. J.; am track-master on the Eastern Division of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, including the Newark and New-York line; am acquainted with the last witness; I give Shope power to hire and discharge men.

Earnest Fischer testified: I reside at No. 85 Broome-street, Newark; am a detective officer in the employ of the City of Newark; I was given a warrant yesterday by Coroner Chase for the apprehension of William Thompson, a switchman; I arrested him; I found him at Bergen Point; Mr. Morris, of Elizabeth, went with me; he is one of the detectives on the Central Road; Thompson had a conversation with Morris and myself; he was brought to us by the conductor of the construction-train; Thompson told us how the thing happened; he said he went out on the sixteen minutes past seven train from Communipaw to the switch where he belonged; he let the gravel-train run out; he then turned the switch for the quarter to eight train from New-York; he had an idea then that the switches were all right; he then went down to the woods to cut some brush to build a shanty to keep the rain and sun off; from fifteen to twenty boys came along the track; he was then about 100 yards away from the switch in the woods; all at once he heard a whistle blow for a brake; it was a Newark train; he looked up and saw that the switch was turned wrong, the white signal being toward him, when it ought to have been red; he ran up to it but was about a second too late; the down train ran off; the pin he generally put in the brake was lying on the ground; he stayed there from five to ten minutes, and didn't know what to do, he was so frightened; he then ran home; he told me this morning he didn't know how he got home hardly; he said that he might have had the switch right or wrong, but he wouldn't like to swear he had it right; he seemed much struck with the fact that the pin was on the ground, as he always put it in, whichever way he turned the switch; the boys passed the switch about ten minutes before the accident; he didn't say the boys did it; he only seemed surprised that the pin, which he called a hook, should be on the ground; he made no hesitation in coming with me.

John M. Morris testified: I reside at Elizabeth; was with Detective Fischer at the time of the arrest; am a special agent of the Central Railroad; I have heard Detective Fischer's statement of the conversation; I think it a very fair one; my impression is that he said he arrived on the ground about sixteen minutes past seven A. M.; my instructions from the Superintendent of the Company was to furnish all the railroad employes to the Coroner that he might want; I had no idea that Thompson intended to run away; I do not think that he would have run away; his manner and bearing were in his favor; I believe he his truthful, and that what he may say, he really believes himself; the only thing against him is his age.

Dr. Richard L. Dodd, County Physician, testified: I was called upon to attend White and Rockfellow, and Hill the engineer; had the bodies removed in a box-car to the Broad-street Depot, and thence to the Morgue; this morning I received notice of Taylor's death; the cause of death applies to all—from burns and injuries; satisfied that there

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

GERMANY.

More Peace Rejoicings and the Consequences—The Return of the Army—General Prospects—Alsace and Lorraine—Emigration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 24, 1871.

Though the Berlin fêtes are practically at an end, the excitement arising from them has not yet abated, and we are still in a triumphal fever, from which some of our more sedate journalists are in vain trying to recall us to prosaic existence. The imposing display on the 16th—of which this week's Press publishes hundreds of anecdotes, some patriotic, others amusing—has not gone off without its dead and wounded—a reminder of practical warfare less acceptable than the pictorial representations on walls and transparencies. Though we are now shivering with cold, the 16th was an unusually warm day, and the duty was uncommonly severe. The men stood for hours outside the city, their manœuvres were gone through with in the very quickest time possible, in order to get through them at all, and all this after a fatiguing march and under the load of all the numerous impediments of the beast of burden commonly termed the Prussian soldier, amid the crowd, the noise, and spurred on by over-zealous officers, proved too severe a trial for many a gallant German. Prussian custom does not admit of any relaxation of the rigorous martinet practices of the army; every ounce of baggage must be borne as on the march, every step gone through as on the parade-ground. The consequence is, besides some falls from horses on the slippery pavement, over two hundred men are in hospital, and several more fell down dead on the spot. Many straggled in the rear of the column, unable to proceed. Happy were they if kind-hearted spectators were near to still their thirst with seltzer water or beer; a detachment of Bavarians, driven by thirst, had no other means but to refresh themselves with water from the Spree, the proverbially black river of Berlin. The religious celebration on the 18th passed off without anything extraordinary to characterize it. We are to have another religious ceremony next Sunday, in honor of the killed. It is to be kept in all Christian churches, Catholic and Protestant, while the Jews commemorate the loss on the preceding Saturday. The streets on the *via triumphalis* are resuming their ordinary look very gradually. The removal of the captured guns taxed the powers of the combined artillery corps and military train in the capital for three full days.

MISCELLANEOUS JUBILEES.

Triumphal entries in provincial towns and smaller capitals continue. Magdeburg, Halberstadt, Breslau, Liegnitz, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., have held theirs in great state. The garrison of Hanover is to return on the 30th or 1st, and the Emperor has promised to be present, stopping there on his journey to Ems. Hanover, I may observe, is about the only place which has not prepared a triumphal reception from municipal means. The smaller towns, to which the same remark applies, are all of them in the former Kingdom of Hanover. Here the Separatist and old Guelph spirit is still so strong that the majority of Town Councilmen have voted against the official reception of their countrymen bearing the hated badge of Prussian servitude. Decorations are being accordingly got up by private subscription. The Saxon and Bavarian entries are to be conducted on a magnificent scale. Dresden and Leipsic will receive their returning children on the 4th and 6th July, or thereabouts, and the King has invited the Crown Prince of Prussia and several other members of the Imperial family to be present, and, moreover, a detachment of the Prussian Guards is to attend. It will be remembered that the Guards and the Saxons were brigaded together in the war, in the Fourth Army, commanded by the Saxon Crown Prince. The Bavarian entry is to take place on the 20th July, the anniversary of the army's departure to the war. It is likewise to be honored by the presence of Prince "Fritz," whom the southerners claim as their special southern Field-Marshal. The entry at Munster, in Westphalia, was characterized by a ridiculous incident. Gen. VON ZASTROW, the Commander-in-Chief, was to have been received in state; triumphal arches had been erected, wreaths and garlands decked the houses, girls in white awaited his arrival, and the civil authorities, in their official dress, were ready with their patriotic speeches, all learned by heart. The General, however, drove at a brisk trot right through the crowded and decorated streets, in his closed traveling carriage, leaving the burgomaster and his civic councilors at the gate, amazed at this wonderful behavior. The explanation was natual enough; the authorities had not apprised M. VON ZASTRON of their intention, and he arrived consequently altogether ignorant of their design. He made up for his mistake at the banquet though, the time over which was materially lengthened by the delivery of the burgomasterial speeches intended for the gate. M. VON ZASTRON, in a reply warmly commended by the entire Press, eulogized the German soldiers, whose only fault he asserted—if it was a fault—to have been too great courage.

RETURN OF THE ARMY.

The homeward movements of the troops have been executed with marvelous dispatch and precision. The amount of railway material impressed for the purpose is indeed enormous, but so are the numbers to be conveyed. About the middle of May there were some 500,000 Germans still in France; today there are not 140,000, and in a week or two another 20,000 will have returned. The French are, perhaps, the greatest gainers by'the arrangement, for they have to pay for the sustenance of every man on German soil at no very moderate rate. The payment is regulated by the number actually in France, not monthly or weekly, so the French must be very glad indeed to get rid of the men. As the French are still traveling back from captivity, the trains sometimes meet at stations, where the Germans are fêted and regaled with beer, wine and other good things, while the French occupy no very enviable position. As a rule the latter take the thing good-humoredly and grin and nod as if quite appreciating and entering into the feelings of the Germans. Now and then, however, it puts them out of humor, and they stand in the way of the Germans on the platform, and sulk, and scowl, and look ferocious. Notwithstanding the proverbial slow and careful progression of the German railway trains, one or two accidents have happened, one of them a very serious one. A train of 1,023 men of the Second Infantry Regiment, Pomeranians, was thrown off the rails on the Leipsic Railway, near Bitterfeld. Some trucks had been left on the line and the train ran up against them and was overturned. Twenty-one men were killed on the spot, and fifty-seven more are injured, most of them severely.

GENERAL PROSPECTS.

With the return of the troops everything regains a more peaceful look. Postal and telegraphic service is gradually resumed. Even international communication becomes again what it was before the war. The postal directors of Germany and France, M. STEPHENS and M. RAMPONT, have had several interviews in Carlsruhe, and thanks to their endeavors, both modes of communication have been reopened between the still almost belligerent countries. Only telegrams in cipher are excluded. In the way of commerce things look less flourishing. The treaty is rescinded, and the old tariff has taken its place. Merchants grumble as their German makers are moreover thus again at liberty to sell their goods as French under feigned names. The almighty dollar is even a more potent power still than German patriotism, and our professors and soldiers are indignant at the gentlemen of the counting-house, who manufacture so-called French wine, and silk &c., to fetch a higher price. The Frankfort negotiations are almost concluded, a success for which the French—to whose yieldingness it is due—reap their just reward of acknowledgment. Still the future looks if anything, more threatening now than it did some weeks ago. This may be owing to M. THIERS' military aspirations: in a measure it must however be attributed to the threatening attitude assumed by the Prussian authorities.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

Instead of profiting by the present time to reduce the army, Government is studiously increasing and improving it. Numerous new measures are being adopted, and all is pressed on with a speed which leaves no doubt as to the Emperor's intentions. The German Army will be the most formidable that the world has ever seen, not in number of regiments, perhaps—though imposing even in this respect—but in number of men. The line will comprise from 150 to 160 regiments of infantry of three battalions each, 18 battalions of rifles, 100 regiments of cavalry and 18 brigades of artillery. Each battalion holds one thousand men. Then there are as many regiments of Landwehr to correspond, except of cavalry and rifles, with the only difference that they hold two battalions each. The whole army is divided into eighteen army corps, and the Badenese division, (half an army corps.) The army corps has eight or nine regiments of infantry and five or six of cavalry. By an order in today's *Official Gazette*, the old "army divisions" are abolished, and "army inspections" of three or four army corps substituted in their stead. The first commander appointed to such an inspection is the Grand Duke of MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, to whom, together with this appointment, the Emperor has directed an autograph letter, specially recognizing his "valuable services and excellent military abilities." Another decree of older date provides for the formation of a "railway battalion" in Berlin, in which men of all regiments are successively to be taught the railway service. Government is also anxious not to lose the service of as many operatives in the army as it can get, and on this account has yesterday published a decree to take all able-bodied mechanics at the conscription, even when below the standard height or otherwise disqualified.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

Universal compulsory service is at an early date to be introduced into Alsace and Lorraine, as yesterday's semi-official papers announce, notwithstanding the persevering resistance offered to the law by the Alsatians themselves. They have petitioned BISMARCK to the effect, but he is inexorable. Only such are to remain exempt from the duty who have served against Germany as army soldiers, Gardes Nationales, or Gardes Mobile. The new levied troops are, if possible, not to be employed against France. The French spirit will not be quelled in the new provinces, even in the youngest classes of the population. While the German peace celebrations were held in the ancient cathedral, a procession of some hundreds of boys ranging from eight to seventeen, clad so as in some manner to resemble soldiers, either by a blue or red cap, or red facings, or a sword-belt, headed by a juvenile band, marched out of the gates, westward, toward France. These were a young set of patriots, who had obtained their parents' consent to emigrate to France, their "native land." They styled themselves "vengeurs," and openly confessed their object to be to return as men to reconquer their province. Other columns followed in the succeeding days; most of them gay, cheerful boys of winning manners, others belonging to the class from which prisons and houses of correction draw their inmates. The patriotic youths got no further than Sarrebourg; here Prussian justice interfered with an iron hand and stopped the passage. The boys, who probably knew no more what they were about than they did when acting a battle in their own play-ground, were arrested by the Police and dragged off to the House of Correction. Altogether, the Government does not conceal its eagerness to eradicate the old French spirit. Having been eulogized and taken under his special protection by Prince BISMARCK, the population began to consider itself a privileged class. When a subofficial interfered, ordered or threatened, their reply was invariably ready, "We shall report you to BISMARCK," or, "We will petition BISMARCK." Moreover, being allowed another year and a quarter to decide what country they will consider themselves to belong to, they assumed the foreigner's swagger, pretending they were not subject to Prussian law. BISMARCK has speedily rectified this error by a special decree, warning the Alsatians that as long as they have not declared in favor of France they must consider themselves Germans.

EMIGRATION.

The national Press expressed a hope, some weeks back, that after Germany was regenerated, emigration to America would cease; nay, the *National Zeitung* even triumphantly announced the supposed intended return of some thousands of German-Americans. The hope is falsified by events. As the *Elberfeld Gazette*—a paper invariably well informed—reports, emigration is, after a year's pause, doing its best to make up for lost time. Ships are filling as fast as they come into harbor, and the emigration offices are overrun with applicants. The paper referred to gives a curious account of the gains and losses of Germany by the war, which I consider interesting enough to include in my letter. The *Gazette* proves Germany to have actually gained workers—that is office and counting-house workers as well as agricultural and factory laborers—by the war, in spite of her great losses. The losses of killed in battle, or immediately after, amount according to the official list to 19,297. At least two-thirds again of this number must have died in later stages of illness and cure. Moreover ten or twelve per cent. of the wounded, numbering 91,337, must be disabled for work. Thus we have a total of about 42,000. On the other hand, the war has stopped emigration to the number of about 30,000 persons; 80,000 have been expelled from France, and some ten thousand have been recalled for military service and are now available for other work. Among the former 110,000 the *Gazette* considers about fifty thousand to be able-bodied workers, whereas the latter are so to a man. Thus we have a gain of sixty thousand, against a loss of forty-two thousand. It would be thought that Government would be eager to keep these eighteen thousand in Germany. That it does not, argues the *Gazette*, speaks badly enough for the country. Here we have a great many men who have conquered the world for their Fatherland, but homes, free, unrestrained homes, liberty of conscience, a state of law and facilities for commerce, they must seek in distant countries, beyond the Atlantic, away in the very France which they have just vanquished, and to which Germany considers herself so immeasurably superior.

After the Triumph—A Long Peace Doubtful—Civil and Military Sentiment—An Englishman's Look into the Future.

Berlin Correspondence London Daily News.

It is now in the German capital the day after the ball. The ball was a great success, and the fiddlers and the dancers kept it up with unflagging perseverance. But everything must have an end, and triumphal demonstrations are not to be maintained forever, however ardent the enthusiasm. Now, the face of the ball-room beauty is haggard and her eyes are bleared. The ball-dress lies rumpled, soiled, and ragged round the skirts. Berlin's gala-dress stood the sun pretty well, only that the ruching of laurel leaves, oak plants, and pine coils faded and lost their bright greenness. But still the ribbon banners and the sash pennons flaunted bravely till Monday, and then came such a deluge of rain as has not often been seen in Berlin or anywhere else. It woefully bedraggled the cheap finery which the triumphant beauty wore so persistently; it made her uncommonly muddy all over, and must have stirred in her bosom reflections anent the evanescence of tinsel in general. To drop the metaphor, Berlin is in the weather-dumps. There is a big drop at the end of Victory's nose, and Germania looks as if she would fain throw a carriage-umbrella to keep the rain off herself and Alsace and Lorraine. I don't think the rain is at all a bad thing for Berlin; there is an allegory in it which symbolises the uncertainty of human things. But two days ago the glorious sunshine—emblem of the splendour of German prosperity on which the heavens themselves were glad to shine—seemed as if it would last forever; the downpour of yesterday, demonstrating the fickleness of the weather, may well remind the thoughtful how Fortune can be as capricious as are the skies. A condition of general moisture has a strong tendency to damp out any exuberance of cock-a-hoop triumph. And I do not think one could claim to be a truthful reporter who did not testify to his recognition in the last few days of a weakness in this direction. There is a good deal of human nature in most people, you see; and human nature being weak, is apt to give way to impulse, association, and the influence of the hour. What is the influence of the hour in which a triumphal entry takes place? You may split hairs assiduously, and draw subtle distinctions between the emotion of specific triumph and a generic enjoyment of *la gloire*; but the two have a plaguy pronenesss to run into each other. I have been a sparn, and as I trust conscientious, admirer of the German character, its moderation, its self-command, its love of peace. But drink will make a demon of a saint, and triumphal entries form an intoxicating tipple very dangerous to those national characteristics which I have admired; for, after all, national character is but a fagcot, so to speak, of individual human natures bound together. I was not among those who thought that such magnanimity could be expected of the Germans as to take the initiative in proposing peace after Sedan; or that it was to be expected of them that they should ultimately ratify peace without taking something to show for their fighting work. We

PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

A ton of first-rate English hay is worth as much as a ton of corn in New-Hampshire cities.

Miss CATHARINE SCHENCK, an aunt of Gen. SCHENCK, died of old age in Franklin, Ohio, on the 5th inst., at the age of ninety-seven years.

ROBERT TOOMBS wrestled with the live thunder and Magna Charta in Washington, Ga., on the 4th.

A St. Louis Court granted twenty-eight divorces in a single day recently. More than one-half the number were Germans.

Rev. E. D. SAUNDERS, of Philadelphia, has given $100,000 to aid in the erection of the new Presbyterian Hospital in that city.

There is hope for Virginia. Its best papers are ridiculing the "tournaments," and telling the young men to stop fooling and go to work.

Mr. CYRUS WAKEFIELD, of Boston, has given Harvard College $100,000 for a recitation hall.

The New-York State Temperance Society will hold its semi-annual meeting in Syracuse to-morrow.

We talk about the spice of life, and yet we say, "Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O, Death."

Concord, N. H., has not had a municipal celebration of the Fourth of July since 1826. It is quite time for the capital of the Granite State to take a new departure.

Attorney-General AKERMAN has accepted a pressing invitation to address the people of Weldon, N. C., on the 15th inst. on the prominent political questions of the day.

A burglar, who attempted to enter a house in Germantown, through a window, a few nights ago, startled a little girl who was sleeping in the room. Half awake, she exclaimed, "Don't touch that candy," and the burglar fled.

A Hartford horse seizes rats in his mouth when they come to his manger to steel his oats, shakes them like a terrier until satisfied they are dead, and then throws them out of the bin.

Gen. MCDOWELL was serenaded by a glee club, at New-London, Conn., a few nights ago, and delighted the members by the sumptuous manner in which he subsequently entertained them.

The Democratic editors and publishers in this State are to hold a meeting on the evening before the assembling of their State Convention, whenever that may be, with a view to forming an association.

Senator BROWNLOW is anxious to learn something more about his projected visit to Maine than he can ascertain from the newspapers, although they have told him all he knows about a matter that he had never thought of until they mentioned it.

There are growlers in St. Johns, N. F., as well as elsewhere. Notwithstanding the good beginning of the year with the most productive seal fishery within memory, business men now complain that money was seldom or never more scarce.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that a fireman in the sub-basement of the Chicago Court-house is not a county officer. Thus a very important question, which has been excitedly discussed for months, is settled for all time to come.

JENNIE COLLINS' Boffin's Bower, in Boston, already at the end of its first year, is to be merged in a new institution which it is intended shall be for girls and young women what the Young Men's Christian Union is for their brothers. Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE is taking an active interest in it.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* states, as a fact well-known in political circles, that the Vallandigham resolutions of Montgomery County, Ohio, were concocted at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York City, in a conclave of leading politicians from different States. Who were present from the South, it is not informed.

A Virginia woman thought to frighten her son, a young man, as he was coming home the other night. So she went out to meet him with a sheet thrown over her head. But he did not scare as well as she expected. On the contrary, he struck the "ghost" with a heavy whip he was carrying, and she fell senseless.

HUGH BLAIR GRIGSBY has been elected Chancellor of William and Mary College. After the revolution Gen. WASHINGTON was elected to the office, and when he died it remained vacant until 1860, when Ex-President TYLER was selected to fill it. Since Mr. TYLER's death there has been no election till now.

GERRIT SMITH says that the late Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY was the most Christ-like man he ever knew. And WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON said at his funeral that in him he lost a most affectionate and unswerving friend, an early and untiring co-worker in the broad field of freedom and humanity, a brother beloved incomparably beyond all blood relationship.

A recent survey of town lines has shown that a worthy man, who for twenty years has held the office of Justice of the Peace in Davenport, Delaware County, has all the time been a citizen of Oneonta, Otsego County, and consequently never eligible to the office whose duties he has been discharging in so acceptable a manner.

The Portland *Press* gives credit to a report that the paper of one of the largest lumber-dealers in Maine, who was an operator on the Saco River, went to protest in that city and elsewhere on Friday, and that the gentleman referred to will not be able to proceed in business without asking indulgence of his creditors. His liabilities are estimated at $300,000, and his assets at not more than half that sum.

Hon. THOMAS FITCH, in his card denying that he is a candidate for the office of Chief-Justice of Utah, says that there is no office in the Territory to which the President could appoint him which he would accept; and, also, that the duties of a judicial position are not at all to his taste, their proper discharge demanding, in his judgment, a higher order of professional ability than he claims to possess.

The Republicans of North Carolina are making a vigorous fight against the proposed Constitutional Convention. Senator POOLE has published an address to the people protesting against it; the Republican State Central Committee has published an address showing the illegality of it, and the Raleigh *Era* predicts, from trustworthy information from every portion of the State, that the majority against the Convention will exceed 20,000 votes.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* volunteers the information that when Gen. MCCLELLAN, in his letter to the Tammany celebration, advocated the payment of the five-twenty bonds in gold, he did not stand upon the Democratic national platform of 1868, and that he assumed a ground extremely repulsive to the Democracy of the United States. Candidates running upon his platform, it says, would be feebly and scantily supported in the West.

The bill to protect the rights of married men, which has passed the New-Hampshire House of Representatives, provides that marriage shall not hereafter render the husband liable for the debts contracted by his wife prior to their marriage, and that no marriage shall hereafter discharge the wife from liability to pay the debts contracted by her before such marriage. She and all property which she may hold in her own right are to be held liable for the payment of all debts contracted before marriage, in the same manner as if she continued sole and unmarried.

The little family quarrel among the Delaware Democrats is being the occasion of some pretty sharp words. Thus one of them writes: "Had these latter-day New-Departure-Negro-Equality-Democrats held meetings in 1861 as they are now doing, and told the Southern men that if they rebelled they (these New-Departurists) would sanction every hellish act of the Republicans, and join in with them to rivet the chains of negro franchise and negro equality on them, the South would have stopped, and there would have been no rebellion."

Capt. AMI CUTTER, of Minnesota, if he were as superstitious as some seafaring men are, would be inclined to fear he was born under an evil star. In 1863 he lost $12,000 by the burning of a saw-mill; in 1864 he lost a two-story warehouse and other buildings by a tornado; in 1867 he lost $35,000, the mill being again burned; in 1869 he lost $32,000, his grist-mill and a large number of logs for his saw-mill being carried away by a flood. A few nights ago he lost $35,000, his saw-mill being struck by lightning, and, with a tub and pail factory and a large quantity of material, being destroyed.

Once more the old, old story. Miss WILKERSON, of Salem, Ill., was to have been married last week. Her lover came from St. Louis with his wedding suit in his carpet-bag. She took a fancy to see his wedding garments, and he gratified her. In the valise also was a pistol. This she carelessly handled, it was accidentally discharged, and she was killed instantly.

Says the Mobile *Register*: "We are in favor of a full and free discussion of the question now, and when the friends of the Constitution North, South, East and West meet in Convention, let them decide in their wisdom what is the best battle order for victory, and all march at the enemy shoulder to shoulder. This is what we believe Mr. STEPHENS will do, what Mr. DAVIS will do, and even Gen. TOOMBS cannot help doing—aye, and even those who never tire with dinning it into our ears that the North are 'our conquerors,' and who propose to suck their paws and do nothing to change that disagreeable relation with the North."

Judge MURRAY, of Milwaukee, Wis., a few days ago, in sentencing a confessed poisoner to imprisonment for life, said: "I am induced to think and believe that the universal practice of pardoning criminals, so common in these days, is one of the incentives to the commission of crime, inasmuch as criminals are led to expect a brief incarceration. In this case, considering the aggravated circumstances under which the crime was committed, and its cold-blooded character, I should, were the death penalty in force, feel constrained to pass it upon you, and if many such atrocious crimes are developed in this community there will be a strenuous call for the reenactment of the death code."

Court Calendars—This Day.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.

No Circuit calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
4—Congdon vs. Hemmer.
41—Fowler vs. Farr.
66—Rollins vs. Whittaker.
68—Bartlett vs. Coddington.
69—Same vs. Same.
74—In the matter of the receivership of the Salisbury Manufacturing Co.
82—Robinson vs. Hawes.
94—Cooke vs. Janeway.
95—Audenreid vs. Liftchild.
103—Tapscott vs. Morgan.
106—Brosi vs. The Mayor, &c.
107—Stead vs. The Mayor, &c.
108—Ellsworth vs. The Mayor, &c.
109—Western Division of the Western North Carolina R. R. Co. vs. Hopkins.
110—Marvin vs. Lewis.
117—Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile R. R. Co. vs. Western Division of the Western North Carolina R. R. Co.
118—Lawrence vs. Taylor.
122— —— vs. ——.

Call begins at No 131.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Israel Fisher; perjury.
2—The People vs. Philip Doyle; burglary.
3—The People vs. Hugh McCann; burglary.
4—The People vs. Michael Donohoe; felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. Wm. Woods; felonious assault and battery.
6—The People vs. James Cavanagh and Jas. Moonly; burglary.
7—The People vs. Maria McAleer; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Charles Anderson; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Hugh J. Rice; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. Henry Gearke; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Robert Carter; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Frank Linton; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. Wm. Murray; assault with intent to steal as a pickpocket.
14—The People vs. Ellen Williams; larceny from the person.
15—The People vs. Peter Woods; assault and battery.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 8.

FIRST BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C. 115¾	15 Bank of Com. 118
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 113⅜	15 Corn Ex. Bank 132
1,000 do 114⅛	50 Cen. Nat. Bank 105
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C, '65.n. 112¼	20 Bk. of N. Am. b. c. 104
5,000 do 112⅜	100 Maryland Co. Co. 29¾
15,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C. 112¼	100 Con. Coal of Md. 39⅜
5,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67. 113	200 do...bet. call. 39¼
75,000 do 112⅞	20 Del. & Hud. Canal 122⅛
5,000 do b3.113	100 Mar. M. Co...b. c. 4
10,000 do s3.112⅞	100 Mariposa Pf. 5⅜
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. 71⅜	100 do 5⅞
7,000 Va. St. 6s, old 66⅛	100 do 6
7,000 S. C. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July 59⅛	100 do...bet. call. 5¾
5,000 N. C. 6s, S. T. c. 20⅛	500 Pac. M. S. S. Co. 43¾
2,000 Mo. State 6s 95⅞	100 do...bet. call. 43¾
12,000 do 96	300 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 96⅞
1,000 do c. 96¾	180 Chi. & Alt. 120¼
7,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Iss. 94⅛	50 do 120⅛
	3800 N. Y. C. & H. Ct. bet. call. 92
3,000 Ohio 6s, '81 102½	1000 Harlem R. 128
1,000 Erie 4th 89	1000 Reading s10.111⅞
1,200 B., N. Y. & E. 1st. 92⅛	200 do...bet. call. 111⅛
1,000 Harlem 1st 102	100 L. S. & M. So. 110
5,000 Harlem 2d 93⅛	700 do...bet. call. 109⅞
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 94⅛	400 do 109⅛
9,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 99⅛	400 do 109⅞
2,000 do 99⅛	200 do s30.109⅞
2,000 Cen. Pac. 1st 89⅛	40 Mich. Cen...b. c. x121
10,000 do 89	60 Panama 51⅛
12,000 do 89⅛	20 Chi. & N. W. 73⅛
4,000 Union P. L. G. 84⅛	200 do...bet. call. 72⅞
2,000 A. & T. H. 2d P. 86⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 91⅞
1,000 Alt. & T. H. In. 78	50 do 91⅛
1,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. bds. 104	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 90¾
	200 Morris & Essex 93
2,000 T. & W. 1st St. Louis Div. 89⅛	100 Chi. & R. I...b. c. 107⅞
	1000 do 107⅛
6,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st. 102⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. 47⅛
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d. 98	900 do 47⅛
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s 100¼	500 do b30. 47⅛
	3500 do 46⅛
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 99⅛	400 do 46⅛
3,000 C. & A. S. F. b. 101	400 do...bet. call. 46⅛
1,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st. 108¼	1000 do 46⅛
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st. 92⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 80⅛
1,000 T., P. & W. 1st, East Div. 89	100 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 100⅛
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 71	300 Bos., H. & E. 2⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 115⅛	200 Con. C. of Md. b. c. 39
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '65. 114⅛	100 Mariposa Pref. 5⅞
25,000 do 114⅛	400 do...bet. call. 5⅞
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 new 112⅛	200 W. Un. Tel. b. c. s3. 58⅛
	25 Am. Mer. Un. Ex. 52⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67. 112⅞	300 N.Y.C. & H. R. b. c. 96⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 112⅞	300 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 109⅛
500 do 112⅞	10 Illinois Central 139
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. 113⅛	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 90⅛
30,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 112⅛	200 N. J. Central..b. c. 106⅛
15,000 U. S. 6s, cur. 114⅛	200 Mil. & St. Paul 60⅛
3,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Iss. 94⅛	50 Chic. & Rock Is. 108⅛
	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C., G. 100⅛
10,000 do 95	500 Ohio & Miss. 45⅞
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. 89	

MONDAY, July 10—A. M.

The general trade of the week past was interrupted by the Holidays, and the Export movement is especially light. The Importers are fairly employed by preparations for the Summer and Fall trade in Dry Goods, and there is a good business doing in the leading articles of General Foreign Merchandise. In the Domestic Commission line, prices are on the advance, in both Cotton and Woolen fabrics, corresponding with the rise in the raw materials. The market for Cotton is buoyant on both sides the Atlantic, but the high prices here, growing out of speculation in future deliveries, are so much ahead of Liverpool that the exports of the week from all the ports are only 7,944 bales, out of 18,468 bales received, and comparing with 25,125 bales sent abroad the corresponding week last year. The receipts of the crop to date are 3,929,160 bales, and the exports 3,069,346 bales, both being about a million bales ahead of last year's movement.

The Wall-street markets during the four business days of the week were active in the Public Funds, and firm, but not so active as the previous week, in Gold. The advance in United States 5-20s ranged 1@1¼@1½ ₱ cent., the largest advance being on Thursday in the Bonds of 1862. The 5 ₱ cents 10-40s rose 1⅛@1⅜ ₱ cent. The difference in Gold from Saturday week is ⅜ ₱ cent., the price closing 112⅞ as against 113¼ ₱ cent. The export demand was less, and the rates of Exchange slightly easier on account of the free purchases of the Public Funds for transmission abroad. The market was scarcely influenced by rumors from London of the favorable prospects of the New Loan. They were not credited by the speculators in the Gold Room, while they were repeatedly sneered at by several of the morning papers. We venture to presume, however, that when sufficient time is allowed Mr. RICHARDSON to adjust and communicate to the Secretary the terms of his negotiation, it will be found that the rumors referred to were not groundless.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, July 8, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$2,840,618
Increase in Specie	2,919,323
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,372,008
Increase in Deposits	2,988,860
Decrease in Circulation	82,585

	July 9, '70.	July 8, '71.	July 1, '71.
National Capital	$73,032,200	$73,181,000	$73,181,000
Loan Capital	11,872,148	15,244,600	15,244,600
Total	$84,904,348	$88,569,600	$88,569,600
Loans	277,783,427	299,078,577	296,237,959
Gold and Gold Notes	35,734,434	19,445,774	16,526,451
Other Legal Tenders	53,348,970	69,976,825	71,348,828
Deposits	219,725,468	251,307,553	248,308,693
Circulation	33,100,357	30,411,872	30,494,457
In Sub-Treasury	86,580,681	59,430,307	57,812,558

The Bank return shows a gain on the Gold Average of $2,919,323, and a loss on Greenbacks of $1,372,008. The Loans are up $2,840,618, and the general line of Deposits is higher by $2,988,860. The Treasury Office paid out, for the week, $3,702,576 on Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and received $2,279,708, in Gold, for Customs. The Treasury sold, on Thursday, $1,000,000 Gold. The Specie Exports of the week include $1,250,000 in Gold Coin. The price of Gold left off, in the Afternoon, at 112⅞@113 ₱ cent. The market was steady through the early part of the day, but gave way after 3 o'clock P. M. The Exchanges on London were 110⅛ ₱ cent. on 60 days, and 110⅞@110⅞ for Sight Bills and Cable transfers. Money on call loan, 3 to 5 ₱ cent.

On reference to our files of last July, we find that the Banks lost Greenbacks, ($3,466,000,) while gaining Gold Notes, ($4,123,000,) the first week of the month, as at present. Of course the gain in Gold Notes is readily accounted for by the Interest Payments from the Treasury. The loss of Greenbacks probably arises from the use of Notes in the disbursements of the numerous Currency Dividends of the week. There is also some demand for Currency from the country to move the Wool crop, but mainly supplied by National Bank Notes.

The Import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $6,696,248, as against $4,412,879 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $2,733,930, against $4,192,846 same week in 1870. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $1,710,666, against $997,886 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,279,708. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 8,938 bales.

As the *Fiscal* year 1871 closed on 30th June ult., and the figures of the year were presented in our last weekly review, we now resume our comparative summary of the Imports, Exports and Custom-house and Treasury movements at New-York, as for the *Calendar* year.

The gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, for the Calendar year 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to June 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$28,583,376	May	$34,146,019
February	32,992,723	June	*36,507,361
March	38,448,670	July 8	6,696,248
April	32,634,773		
Total since Jan. 1			$210,009,170
Same date, 1870			160,990,881
Increase in 1871			$49,018,289

*Unofficial.

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$18,837,876	May	$18,019,785
February	18,739,742	June	*17,428,487
March	22,139,322	July 5	2,733,930
April	18,930,074		
Total since Jan. 1			$116,829,216
Same date, 1870			90,807,948
Increase in 1871			$26,021,268

*Unofficial.

Gold, July 8, 1871 112⅞ ₱ cent.
Gold, July 9, 1870 112¾ ₱ cent.

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,149,211	May	$9,615,698
February	4,022,066	June	*9,265,460
March	7,569,880	July 1	3,125,797
April	9,593,029	July 8	1,710,666
Total since Jan. 1			$47,041,807
Same date, 1870			$17,905,835
Increase since Jan. 1			$29,135,972

*Unofficial.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1:

Customs received.		Gold Interest paid.	
January	$12,326,929	January	$16,686,108
February	12,681,653	February	2,454,111
March	15,651,969	March	4,042,915
April	12,960,609	April	1,036,783
May	12,159,163	May	15,520,492
June	10,676,314	June	2,372,804
July 1	360,000	July 1	7,756,112
July 8	2,279,708	July 8	3,702,576
Total, 1871	$79,096,345	Total 1871	$53,551,401
Total, 1870	71,920,798	Total 1870	53,376,290

The Bank of America advertises to pay *Four ₱ cent.*, free of tax, as a Half-Yearly Dividend to the New-York holders of Stock in the Bank of Kentucky and in the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky.

The Mechanics' & Traders' Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Ten ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company have declared a regular Half-Yearly Divident of *Five ₱ cent.*, and an extra Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, July 15.

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		July 9, '70.
American Gold	113¾@113¾@112¾	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	114¾@115⅛@115	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	112⅞@113¾@113	110⅜
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	111@112⅛@112⅜	108⅜
Cen. Pacific 6 ₱ cents	99⅛@99¾	90
Union Pacific 5 ₱ cents	89¾@89	85
New-York Central	97¼@96¾	96¾
New-York Central Scrip	92@91⅜	94⅛
Rock Island	109⅞@107⅞	116⅛
Lake Shore	108⅞@109⅝	100⅜
N. W. Common	73⅛@72⅛	82⅛
N. W. Preferred	91⅛@90⅞	88⅛
Reading	110⅞@111⅛	104⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅞@45⅛@45⅛	35⅛
St. Paul Common	60¾@59⅞	61⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80@80⅛	81⅛
Toledo and Wabash	58⅞@58⅞	57
Union Pacific	31⅛@30⅛	..
Erie	27⅞@27⅛	23⅛

The Stock Market was a shade firmer on the Public Funds than at the close on Friday. The Railway Stocks were feverish and on most descriptions lower, with a decidedly bearish temper, against Lake Shore, Rock Island and Ohio and Mississippi. The sales of all these Stocks were quite considerable. The other Western Stocks and the New-York Roads were dull, but without much change in prices. After 3 o'clock, when the Stock Exchange closes on Saturdays during the Summer months, the following quotations were made in Broad-street:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 8.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	112½	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅞	115
United States 5-20s of 1867	112⅞	113
American Gold	113⅛	112⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅛	110⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson	97	96⅞
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Cts.	92	91⅛
Reading Railroad	111⅛	111⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅛	107⅛
North-west Common	73⅛	72⅞
North-west Preferred	91⅛	90⅛
Pacific Mail	43⅛	43⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80	80⅛
St. Paul Common	60⅛	59⅞
Lake Shore	110⅛	109⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅛	45⅞
Toledo and Wabash	59⅛	58⅛
Western Telegraph	58⅝	58⅛
Erie	27⅞	27⅛
Union Pacific	31⅛	30⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	99⅞	99⅞
Union Pacific Bonds	89⅞	89
Consolidated Coal	39⅛	38⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 8.

Gold receipts	$1,066,357 26
Gold payments	1,890,851 49
Gold balance	55,405,725 63
Currency receipts	786,976 68
Currency payments	1,087,580 33
Currency balance	4,094,581 24
Customs	291,000 00
Gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C., and canceled	1,192,500 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67	113
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '68	113
5-20 coup., '62	115	10-40 registered	111⅛
5-20 coup., '64	114	10-40 coupon	112⅛
5-20 coup., '65	114⅛	6s, Currency	114⅛
5-20 coup., n. issue, '65	112⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	71⅛	Ohio 6s, '86	102
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	71½	Illinois Canal Bs, '70	109
Virginia 6s, old	66	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
Virginia 6s, new bds	72⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
Georgia 6s, new bds	90⅛	Illinois War Loan	100
Georgia 7s, gold bds	93	Indiana 6s, War Loan	100
N. Car. 6s, old	46½	Indiana 5s	100
N. Car. 6s, F. A. '68	32¾	Michigan 6s, '73	99
N. Car. 6s, new bds	27	Michigan 6s, '78	99
N. Car. 6s, Sp. Tax	20	Michigan 6s, '83	99
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct.	61	N. Y. Reg. Bty. L'n	107¼
Missouri 6s	96½	N. Y. Coup. Bty. L'n	107¼
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	94⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	106¼
La. 6s, levee bonds	73	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	106¼
La. 8s, lev. bds. of '75	87	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	106¼
La. 7s, Penitentiary	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	106¼
California 7s	111	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	106¼
Connecticut 6s	100¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	106¼
Ark. 6s, Funded	55	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Ark. 7s, L.R. & Ft.S.Is	50	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
Ar. 7s, L.R.P.B. & N.O.	46	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	101
Ohio 6s, '81	102		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	Tol. & W. Equip. bs	80½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	88⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'sn.	89	Han. & Naples 1st	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Gt. West. 1st, '88	94
Erie 1st Ext.	100¼	Gt. West. 2d, '93	85¾
Erie 1st Ind.	96	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	85
Erie 2d 7s, '79	96	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	102
Erie 3d 7s, '83	93	Gal. & Chi. 2d	97
Erie 4th 7s, '80	89	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	100
Erie 5th 7s, '88	83	Morris & Essex 1st	103
Buf., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77	93	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Long Dock bs	90	N. J. Cen. 2d	100½
H.R. 7s 2d M. S.F., '85	102	N. J. Cen. new bs	103½
Har. 1st 7s	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	101
Har. Con. M. & S.F. 6s	93¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	99
Alb. & Susq. 2d bs	94	P., F. W. & C. 8 ₱ c. E. bs	100
M. C. 1st 8s, '82	119	Clev. & Pitts. Con. S.F.	92
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	110	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	100
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	97	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	96
M. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c.	101½	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	101¼
Pac. 7s guar. by Mo.	98	Chi. & Alt. 1st	102
Cen. Pac. bs	99⅝	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	94½
Un. Pac. 1st bs	89	Ohio & Miss. 1st	98
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	83½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	93
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	106¾	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st	94
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	86	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	108⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	77	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	98
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91½
Chi. & N. W. Int bs	93	Mil. & St. P. 2d	88
Chi. & N. W. Con. bs	93	Chi. & Mil. 1st	92¼
Chi. & N. W. Ext. bs	88	Joliet & Chi. 1st	104
Chi. & N. W. 1st	99	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	87½
Han. & St. Jo. Con.	103	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	71½
Lack. & W. bs x.	99¾	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	88½
Del., L. & W. 1st	100	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	88
Del., L. & W. 2d	97	Tol., P. & W. 2d	77
Tol. & W. 1st Ext.	96½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Tol. & W. 1st S.L.Div.	89½	Bos., H. & E. guar.	82
Tol. & W. 2d	90	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	85

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	155	Bank of N. America	104
Merchants'	118	Irving	126
Mechanics'	135	Metropolitan	135¼
Union	140	People's	145
America	145	East River	112½
City	225	Market	124
Phenix	107	Nassau	107½
Tradesmen's	150	Corn Exchange	132
Greenwich	220	St. Nicholas	122
Gallatin National	120	Marine	165
Merchants' Exchange	99	Park	155
Leather Manuf.	185	Manf. & Merchants'	100
State of New-York	112	Central National	105
Commerce	117	Second National	180
Ocean	92	Fourth National	111½
Mercantile	124	Ninth National	115
American Exchange	115¼	Tenth National	124
Pacific	200	Gold Exchange	83
Bank of the Republic	113	Bank's' & Brok's' As.	90

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1871.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY offer peculiar inducements to judicious investors.

1. The Road is under experienced, conservative and honorable management. The Company is one of the strongest and most reliable and trustworthy corporations in the country, with a well-established credit and possessing property and franchises of great value.

2. There is ample security for the entire mortgage, already existing in completed Road, Equipments and work done.

3. The regular and prompt payment of interest and the security of the principal are beyond question.

4. It is an old and successful Road, with 227 miles now in profitable operation, and 100 miles additional nearly completed, extending itself in response to the demands of commerce, AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE OHIO, and for the accommodation of the immense mineral resources along its line.

5. The traffic necessary to render its extension profitable does not depend on a slow future development, *but an enormous and profitable trade is already waiting for and inviting it.*

6. The Loan is sufficient in amount to become widely known, popular and marketable, while it will be but a slight tax upon the great earning capabilities of the Road.

The exchange of Five-Twenties for these Bonds may be made with entire safety, and will now yield a profit of over 20 per cent.

Price until further notice, 92 and accrued interest from May 1. The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500, $100.

Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ TANNER & CO., BANKERS, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, DEALERS IN STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO., No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS for sale at ninety-two and one-half and accrued interest, by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, also Commercial Credits, issued through Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London, and their correspondents, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Drafts and Cable Transfers on Europe, San Francisco and the West Indies.

Interest allowed on daily balances of deposit accounts; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made against merchandise and approved collaterals.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron.

☞ FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1871.

A semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. is now payable at the office, No. 52 Wall-st.

HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 8, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	29	Oil-cake, pkgs	669
Cotton, bales	606	Beef, pkgs	39
Copper, bbls	20	Cut-meats, pkgs	75
Eggs, bbls	1,002	Lard, pkgs	1,022
Flour, bbls	14,624	Stearine, pkgs	33
Wheat, bushels	96,048	Butter, pkgs	2,687
Corn, bushels	73,711	Cheese, pkgs	5,107
Oats, bushels	23,379	Tallow, pkgs	690
Peas, bushels	6,797	Lard-oil, bbls	10
Corn-meal, bbls	1,500	Starch, boxes	610
Corn-meal, bags	237	Tobacco, hhds	641
Hides, No.	1,314	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	32
Hides, bales	30	Whisky, bbls	300
Leather, sides	8,698	Wool, bales	1,911

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Brussels*, for Liverpool—404 boxes Bacon, 140 bales Cotton, 8 bales Furs, 256 cases Sewing-machines, 19,140 boxes Cheese, 10 bbls. Bladders, 50 bales Hops, 247 pks. Butter.

By the steamer *The Queen*, for Liverpool—420 hhds. Syrup, 556 hhds. Tobacco, 83 cases Sewing-machines, 30,564 bushels Corn, 38,718 bushels Wheat, 614 boxes Cheese, 1,500 bbls. Flour, 7,200 Staves, 56 cases Tobacco, 40 boxes Bacon.

By the steamer *City of Limerick*, for Liverpool—380 boxes Bacon, 558 boxes Cheese, 25 tcs. Lard, 3,470 bbls. Flour, 31,950 bushels Corn, 15,132 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Oceanic*, for Liverpool—48,389 bushels Corn, 43,365 bushels Wheat, 5,815 boxes Cheese, 287 boxes Bacon, 3,600 Staves, 270 bales Hops.

By the steamer *Paraguay*, for London—2,031 bags Wheat, 101 pks. Tobacco, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 500 bales Hops, 50 bales Furs, 30,000 bushels Corn, 11 bbls. Syrup, 26 cases Sewing-machines, 23 cases Pumps, 72 cases Hardware.

By the bark *J. E. Chase*, for London—24,000 bushels Corn, 11,180 bushels Wheat, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 56 bags Seed, 168 bbls. Scraps.

By the ship *E. W. Stetson*, for London—1,360 bbls. Flour, 39,849 bushels Corn, 621 bbls. Resin, 7,974 bushels Wheat, 200 cases Oysters, 400 bales Hops, 5,000 Staves.

By the bark *J. & R. Walsh*, for Cork and orders—17,554 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Columbus*, for Bremen—3,750 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Harriet*, for Hamburg—4,969 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *D. McNutt*, for Hamburg—3,637 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Gyda*, for Stettin—2,373 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Margarethe*, for Stettin—1,048 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Maury*, for Stettin—3,126 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Albert Georg*, for Stettin—2,218 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Speedwell*, for Cadiz—63,360 Staves.

By the brig *Ellen Maria*, for Cadiz—66,000 Staves, 526 pieces Pine.

ASHES—Continue quiet at former prices. We quote Pots at $6 75@$7 25, and Pearls at $9@$9 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 294 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good demand and firm, with sales reported here, since our last, of 2,580 bags by the *Glynn*, and 712 bags by the *North America*; and at Baltimore, 2,267 bags by the *Prestissimo*, and 1,322 bags by the *Springbird*, on private terms. Other kinds have been inactive at unchanged figures. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 10c.@12¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has again advanced ⅛c. ₱ lb. on early delivery contracts, with a fair inquiry noted, and sales of 2,680 bales, including 200 bales to shippers, 226 bales to spinners, 154 bales to speculators, and 2,100 bales in transit. For forward delivery, there has been a less active movement with quotations on July contracts unchanged; August and September ⅛c., higher; later months opened at ⅛c. advance, ⅛c.@¼c. of which was subsequently lost. Sales have been reported of 8,650 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for July, 100 bales at 20⅜c., 200 bales at 20 7-16c., 100 bales at 20½c.; August, 200 bales at 20 11-16c., 500 bales at 20¾c., 200 bales at 20 13-16c., 200 bales at 20⅞c.; September, 300 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20 5-16c.; October, 100 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19⅛c., December, 250 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 100 bales at 19⅛c.; November and December, 100 bales each, at 19⅛c., together; October, November and December, 100 bales each, at 19⅛c., together; October, November and December, 100 bales each, at 19 5-16c., together. And today, for July, 500 bales at 20½c., 200 bales at 20 9-16c., 400 bales at 20⅝c.; August, 100 bales at 20⅝c., 500 bales at 20¾c., 100 bales at 20 15-16c., 200 bales at 21c.; September, 200 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 5-16c., 900 bales at 20⅜c., 400 bales at 20⅛c.; October, 200 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 19⅛c.; 100 bales October and 300 bales November, at 19⅛c., together; 100 bales each October, November and December, at 19⅛c., together; November, 100 bales at 19 7-16c., 100 bales at 19½c.; December, 100 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19⅜c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: July, 20.22c.; August, 20.58c.; September, 19.93c.; October, 19.17c.; November, 19c.; December, 18.69c. The receipts at this port today were 606 bales, including 130 bales from Savannah, 427 bales from Indianola, 49 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16	16¼	16¼	16¼
Good Ordinary	18¼	18½	18½	18½
Low Middling	20¼	20½	20½	20½
Middling	21¼	21½	21½	21½
Good Middling	22¼	22½	22½	22½

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts this week	8,741
Receipts last week	8,317
Receipts since the preceding week	14,423
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	1,047,164
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	789,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	140
Exports since Sept. 1	606,820
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,307
Estimated stock here	59,000

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports, and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

Bales for the week ending	—1868-69— Receipts.	Exports.	—1869-70— Receipts.	Exports.	—1870-71— Receipts.	Exports.
Sept. 3	4,150	2,560	3,432	1,367	6,719	7,734
Sept. 11	11,383	1,775	11,206	1,253	10,781	4,043
Sept. 18	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,333	17,648	3,041
Sept. 25	20,311	4,702	48,311	4,979	36,714	7,288
Oct. 2	34,700	8,874	54,628	9,813	51,105	7,557
Oct. 9	44,088	16,846	59,320	25,506	68,807	14,744
Oct. 16	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916	78,034	29,264
Oct. 23	57,003	14,597	77,383	35,958	82,292	41,807
Oct. 30	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,209	83,264	40,499
Nov. 6	74,256	30,159	95,286	35,989	107,920	72,935
Nov. 13	73,360	45,272	93,045	55,858	134,203	80,532
Nov. 20	72,648	8,233	70,036	46,800	125,449	88,029
Nov. 27	74,849	51,340	85,239	69,727	121,438	82,251
Dec. 4	89,923	64,010	90,767	73,679	138,576	72,041
Dec. 11	88,744	47,873	98,489	62,050	151,270	102,530
Dec. 18	80,012	51,424	110,010	62,040	157,078	102,279
Dec. 25	79,898	43,276	113,819	69,394	130,365	91,558
Jan. 1	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,922	128,675	67,108
Jan. 8	74,765	41,860	101,630	47,417	137,958	89,912
Jan. 15	72,256	37,445	88,743	42,331	132,102	98,062
Jan. 22	80,783	33,109	95,399	50,625	144,501	121,593
Jan. 29	85,909	52,730	109,208	85,915	150,909	105,823
Feb. 5	64,858	21,378	108,737	58,559	155,113	73,408
Feb. 12	66,799	39,985	97,568	71,559	162,162	90,553
Feb. 19	73,432	60,420	94,624	62,768	140,553	78,114
Feb. 26	55,009	58,053	80,747	71,507	138,741	132,703
March 4	41,668	18,293	74,630	56,891	131,419	147,767
March 11	36,787	31,842	67,925	76,577	138,283	119,303
March 18	32,272	14,108	43,657	91,281	102,641	100,838
March 25	32,314	29,884	59,081	76,107	62,005	98,414
April 1	33,219	58,841	51,474	69,305	73,371	105,214
April 8	31,751	45,473	43,042	70,446	70,794	102,182
April 15	28,011	44,684	42,760	53,580	62,292	84,417
April 22	27,180	70,528	40,029	56,646	62,893	78,862
April 29	23,440	31,832	51,348	34,159	57,012	84,482
May 6	21,050	33,121	57,686	37,705	51,540	74,223
May 13	21,668	34,333	38,977	50,233	47,969	75,957
May 20	16,989	43,437	44,703	46,899	46,775	79,999
May 27	15,180	32,493	30,771	37,542	40,627	53,887
June 3	11,689	16,084	22,258	36,514	35,896	52,994
June 10	10,132	26,106	17,359	22,980	27,714	44,091
June 17	10,696	7,683	15,348	40,284	25,311	17,090
June 24	8,578	7,841	13,187	20,318	23,952	38,610
July 1	5,612	7,649	11,616	27,554	18,299	20,315
July 8	3,493	5,792	9,571	24,530	17,732	7,864

Messrs. EASTON & CO. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts. Bales.	Stocks. Bales.	Exports to Great Britain. Bales.	Exports to Continent. Bales.
New-Orleans	6,378	62,493	2,239	....
Mobile	967	10,192	....	104
Galveston	3,455	26,780	4,516	....
Florida	41	....	....	....
Savannah	1,038	10,436	586	....
Charleston	1,570	5,280	....	144
New-York	1,903	58,707	305	....
Boston, Philadelphia & Baltimore	2,380	24,627	....	....
Total this week	17,732	198,815	7,646	248
Previously rep'd	3,888,339	....	2,301,012	772,303
Tot. since Sep. 1, '70	3,906,071	198,815	2,308,658	772,551
Same time last yr	3,801,474	146,399	1,445,220	677,519

Stock in the Interior Towns, July 7.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	4,220	6,087
Columbia, Ga	1,818	3,660
Macon, Ga	1,610	4,960
Selma, Ala	726	2,100
Montgomery, Ala	2,171	3,390
Memphis, Tenn	6,275	10,498
Nashville, Tenn	1,034	4,217
Total	17,954	34,892

Statistical Position.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	715,000	573,770	365,800
Afloat from India	281,000	348,000	520,000
Afloat from America	103,000	95,000	49,000
Stock in London	90,750	31,600	75,840
Afloat for London	80,000	42,000	62,000
Stock in Havre	32,720	144,530	48,693
Afloat for Havre	71,660	77,024	132,501
Stock in Bremen	64,289	23,111	13,821
Afloat for Bremen	49,037	5,801	5,701
Stock in United States ports	198,815	146,399	46,712
Stock in the interior towns	17,954	34,892	3,928
Total	1,684,225	1,522,127	1,323,966
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870	....	162,098	....
Excess compared with 1869	....	....	360,229
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	135,000	45,000	125,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	9¼d.	10d.	12¾d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	21½c.	20¾c.	34⅞c.
Price of gold	113	111⅞	135⅛

Bombay Shipments. By Special Telegrams from Finlay, Muir & Co.

	—1871— Great Britain. Bales.	Continent. Bales.	—1870— Great Britain. Bales.	Continent. Bales.
Exports 1st July to 7th July, inclusive	46,000	3,000	16,500	5,609
Previously reported	556,000	269,000	640,482	135,972
Total	602,000	272,000	656,982	141,581
Decrease to Great Britain				54,982
Excess to Continent				130,419

Receipts at Bombay for same week, 16,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in slack demand since our last, but, on rather lighter offerings, prices have been fairly supported. Shipping Extras have been purchased to the extent of 2,750 bbls., within the range of from $6 10@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,750 bbls., in lots, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 50; very inferior to very good extra State at $5 85@$6 15; very good to fancy at $6 15@$6 65; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 65@$6 10; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 85@$6 20, ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 10@$5 10
Sour Flour	4 90@5 60
Superfine State and Western	5 00@5 50
Extra State	5 85@6 70
Extra City, shipping brands	5 85@6 70
Extra Genesee	5 75@8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 85@6 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 25@8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 65@6 10
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 10@8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@10 25

Southern Flour continues in very moderate request at previous prices; sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls. at $5 15@$6 55 for poor to good, and $6 55@$10 25 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet since our last at from $4 10@$5 70 for inferior to choice ₱ bbl.; sales, 175 bbls. Corn-meal has been in slack demand at $3 40@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 15@$6 55
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 55@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 10@5 70
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 40@4 15
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 50@20 00

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been less active since our last, opening with a fair show of firmness on quite moderate offerings, but closing less buoyantly, with the advantage rather in favor of buyers, who have been less eager to purchase, particularly for export, at the ruling figures. The business has been mainly in Spring Wheat at $1 46½@$1 47 for No. 1, $1 45@$1 46, chiefly at $1 45@$1 45½, for No. 2, and $1 40@$1 44 for Soft do., ₱ bushel. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been quiet, but without material change as to values—the light trade reported having been at from $1 47@$1 53, chiefly at $1 50@$1 52½ for Amber, ₱ bushel. White Wheat has been inactive within our previous range. About 4,300 bushels Mixed Amber and White Canada Wheat, in bond, changed hands at $1 47 ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 102,000 bushels, including White Western, in lots, at $1 45@$1 60; Red and Amber Western at $1 47@$1 53, chiefly at $1 50@$1 52½; No. 1 Spring at $1 46½@$1 47, afloat; No. 2 Spring, $1 45@$1 46, chiefly at $1 45@$1 45½, afloat; Soft do., $1 40@$1 44; White Genesee, $1 55@$1 65; Red and Amber State, $1 48@$1 53; New White Southern (nominally) at $1 65@$1 68; new Amber do. (nominally) at $1 52@$1 55; Mixed Amber and White Canada, in bond, at $1 47, ₱ bushel. Corn has been less freely dealt in, opening at a shade better prices, but closing about steady at yesterday's latest figures. The chief trade was in dry Mixed Western, at 72½c.@73½c., mostly at 72½c.@73c., which were the closing quotations. Yellow and White Corn was inactive; Sales have been reported since our last of 149,000 bushels, at 68c.@73½c. for inferior to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 72½c.@73c. for dry samples of Canal, afloat, and 69½c.@72c. for steamer grades; 74c. for Yellow Western; 78c.@82c. for White Western; about 87c. for very choice old Round Yellow, and 85c.@88c. for White Southern. Rye has been very sparingly sought after at from 90c.@$1 for ordinary to prime new Western, and $1 06@$1 12 for new State; sales of 8,000 bushels Canada, in bond, were made at 92c. ₱ bushel. Barley-malt continues inactive at from 90c.@$1 35 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05@$1 30 for ordinary to fancy State; $1 40@$1 50 for fancy City. Oats have been very quiet since our last, but without any important changes as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,000 bushels at 64c.@70c., as the extremes, for ordinary to choice New Mixed and White Western and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 64½c.@65c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 65½c.@67½c. for State; 67c.@70c. for White Western and Ohio, and 71½c. for a car-load of very choice White Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances hence since our last have been 4,970 bbls. Flour, 97,215 bushels Wheat and 110,903 bushels Corn, for Liverpool; 1,360 bbls. Flour, 23,215 bushels Wheat and 93,849 bushels Corn, for London; and 17,554 bushels Wheat, for Cork and orders. The export clearances for European ports during the week embraced 8,820 bbls. Flour, 414,501 bushels Wheat, 453,132 bushels Corn and 8,079 bushels Rye.

The following is a list of the boats which passed Fultonville for twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., July 7, 1871:

Iron Ore—George McChesney, Rome; P. Abbe' Oswego.

Lumber—Ibis, M. McDowell, Ruze, Six Brothers, Olympus, Two Brothers, Oswego; George P. Russ, L. L. Candee, Rome; Hattie Peas, Frank Noble, N. Field, Hellen Yale, Minnehaha, Fred. Powers, H. B. Saunders, Willie H. Guert, M. M. Thompson, H. F. Curtiss, Buffalo; Young Lyon, G. A. Ensign, A. J. Rhodes, Corning; Cris. Willower, Black Creek; Ella Depew, Tonawanda; J. D——, Lockport; Charles Downer, Booneville; G. S. Ames, Lyon's Falls.

Corn—Victor A. Putman, W. W. Wells, Emily B. Pallas, J. J. Wager, Ada Teeter, Port Gibson, E. Martin, Ceris, H. Altenbrand, H. H. Mead, Wm. Parker, M. H. Philips, Almira; Jas. Lighton, Thos. Carnes, E. A. Holt, A. S. Webster, John R. Fero, Buffalo; Clint, Vickery, J. W. Warner, W. B. Couch, Hannibal Hamlin, Vicksburg, Alida Conrad, A. Uensburg, Oswego.

Wheat—Bewy S. Hibard, P. P. E. Billinger, Minnesota, J. W. Parker, Lyman Hart, Restless, E. Monehan, Austin Scott, Annie E. Van Buren, R. C. Denmead, James Lighton, Jr., Forwarder, Wm. Petrie, H. C. Beach, Buffalo; Geo. B. Sloan, Oswego.

Oil—John Helmes, Buffalo.

Coal—Ocean Queen, T. B. Welting, Buffalo; Wide Awake, Geneva.

Oats—H. C. Roler, Buffalo.

Stone—E. S. Pardee, Phoenix.

Salt—Rodney, Syracuse.

Staves—E. D. Reed, Buffalo.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate request at $1 05 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 45 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in limited demand at from 70c.@$1 65 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continues in fair demand at steady prices. We quote at from 7c.@13c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, — bales; exports, 1,220 bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 62,158 Hides; sales, 15,800 Hides—the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO.: 1,600 Dry Montevideo, 20½ lbs., 24½c., gold, selected; 4,200 Dry California, (part to arrive,) 21 lbs., part 22½c., gold, selected; 2,000 Dry Sisal and Campeachy, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Texas Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 4,500 Wet-salted Rio Grande, (part to arrive,) 50 lbs., 12½c., gold, selected; 300 Wet-salted Texas, 60 lbs., private terms; 1,850 City Slaughter, 55 lbs., 11½c., currency, selected; 350 Country Slaughter, 55 lbs., 10½c., currency, selected. The stock on hand is 183,600 Hides and 1,935 Bales, (same time last year, 116,600 Hides and 625 Bales,) as follows: 54,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 29,000 Dry Montevideo, 38,200 Dry Rio Grande, 10,100 Dry Orinoco, 7,500 Dry Central American, 1,000 Dry California, 12,800 Dry Minas, 600 Dry Laguayra, &c., 1,000 Dry Tampico, 1,100 Dry Singapore, 4,800 Dry Sierra Leone, 7,800 Dry and Salted Mexican, 15,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 1,800 Bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 135 Bales Penang and Manila Buffalo.

MOLASSES—Has been dull in all lines, within our former range. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from 36c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—An active inquiry prevails for Resin at very full prices; sales, 460 bbls. Common, at $2 85; 2,200 bbls. Strained, $3; 4,000 bbls. do., rumored at the same price; and 750 bbls. Pale, on private terms. The export clearances were 621 bbls. Nothing new in tar. Spirits Turpentine has been in more request, in part for shipment, at former rates, with sales reported of 470 bbls., at 47½c.@48c., chiefly at 48c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 47½c.@48c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 80@$7 75 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 25@$3 75; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude Petroleum has been in more request since our last at 15c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported of equal to 1,250 bbls. at this rate.... Shipping Crude has been in demand and quoted at 19c.@19½c. here, and 18⅜c.@18½c. at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon.... The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia today were 1,690 bbls.... From the Creek the advices have been of an active and firmer market, on the basis of $4 92½@$5 for Lower, and $4 72½@$4 80 for Upper Road deliveries, various options. Sales have been reported of 35,000@40,000 bbls., chiefly Lower. Lower Road deliveries, within our range.... Refined Oil has been in fair demand at steadier prices, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. Standard White for early delivery at 26c., and 5,000 bbls. do., July, at 26½c., ₱ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 500 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, reported at 25½c.; 1,000 bbls. do., August, at 26c.; 4,000 bbls. do., August and September, at 26½c., and 5,000 bbls. do., August to December, at 26c. ₱ gallon. There have been extensive purchases reported as having been made in Philadelphia, within a few days, on New-York account, for shipment, amounting in the aggregate to some 50,000 bbls., at equal to market rates. The receipts at Philadelphia were 5,000 bbls. The export-clearances hence have been 3,750 bbls. for Bremen, 8,606 bbls. for Hamburg, and 8,765 bbls. for Stettin. Refined Oil in cases continues in moderate request at 28c.@29½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in fair demand at 9¼c., in shipping order, with sales reported of 5,500 bbls., and 14c.@14½c. in cases.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet since our last at less firm prices. Sales have been reported of 800 bbls., in lots, at $14 87@$15, for new Western Mess; $12@$13 for new Prime to extra Prime; $12 75@$13 50 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there was a very slow call noted for new Western, on the basis of $15, seller July, and $15 25, seller September; sales, 500 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request at from 5¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats have been in moderate demand at 12½c.@13½c. for Hams; 6c.@6¾c. for Shoulders; 14c.@16c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured; 7c.@7½c. for Dry-salted Bellies; 8c.@8½c. for Clear do., ₱ lb.; sales equal 150 pks. Bacon has been in some demand at 7½c.@7¾c. for old Long Clear; 8c. for old Short Rib; 8¼c.@8½c. for Short Clear; 8¼c.@8½c. for Fancy Cuts; sales, 175 pks. Lard has been in quite moderate demand at about former prices. Sales have been reported of 570 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9⅞c.@10⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10⅛c.@10⅜c. for Western Steam; 10⅛c.@10⅜c. for new do., and 10c.@10¼c., chiefly 10c., for City. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 1,250 tcs. New Western Steam, including seller July, at 10⅜c.@10½c., and seller August at 11⅛c. ₱ lb., showing rather more firmness in this line. Beef continues in moderate request within our former range; sales have been reported of 140 bbls., in lots, at $8@$12 50 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$16 50 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been dull and nominal, at from $19@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$25 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at from $18@$26 for the range of qualities, ₱ bbl.; sales, 90 bbls. Butter has been quiet since our last, including State, fair to prime, 25c.@32c.; and very inferior to fair at 13c.@23c.; Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@27c., and inferior to fair at 13c.@18c. ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 2,687 pks. Cheese continues quiet and weak at from 9c.@12c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@12c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@11½c. for Western: the day's receipts were 5,107 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite active and strong in price, with sales reported, since our last, of 2,300 hhds., chiefly refining stock, at 9 11-16c. for scant good refining Porto Rico; 9⅝c.@9¾c. for scant to strictly good Refining Cuba; 9⅝c. for Barbados; 9⅛c. for St. Croix; 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for poorer grades of refining stock; 10c.@10⅛c. for Grocery Porto Rico; and 12⅛c. for Guadaloupe; also, 1,669 boxes Havana, chiefly within a range of from 10c.@10⅛c.; and 119 hhds. Melado on private terms. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba firm, 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 9c.@9⅞c.; and Grocery from 10c.@10⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been actively sought after at 11c.@13⅛c. as the extremes.

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow has been in moderate demand at steady rates. Sales have been reported of 110,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for very common to prime, chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime; also, 56,000 lbs. Stearine at 10⅛c.@13⅛c., chiefly at 13c.@13⅛c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Continues in moderate request at about former prices, with sales reported of 235 bbls. at 94⅛c.@95c., mainly at 94⅛c., for iron-bound pks. ₱ gallon. Receipts 300 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been comparatively dull in the line of berth freights, since our last, without any material alteration in rates. The inquiry for grain room has been less active, and there has been very little call for provision or general cargo room. In the way of charters, a moderate business has been reported at about former quotations, though the advantage has been in favor of shippers. The main demand has been for vessels for the Petroleum trade. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, have been 130 bales Cotton, by steam at ⅛d. ₱ lb.; 4,600 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 7d.; 30,000 bushels Grain, by steam, at 8d. ₱ standard bushel; 100 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 25s.; 1,500 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 35s.; 100 bales Hops on private terms. Also, a French schooner of 161 tons register, with equal to 1,000 bbls. Naphtha, or Spirits Turpentine, at 6s. ₱ bbl. with privileges extending to Hull, and London. For London, 100 bales Hops, by sail, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 135 tons heavy goods and 70 hhds. Tobacco, on private terms; also a British ship, of 732 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Glasgow, 250 tcs. Lard, by steam, at 30s. ₱ ; 100 hhds. Tobacco, at 27s. 6d. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom, an Italian brig of 225 tons register, with Grain, from Baltimore, at 8s. ₱ quarter; a British bark of 619 tons register, hence with about 4,300 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl., privileges extending to the Continent, and 6d. ₱ bbl. off if direct; and a British bark of 309 tons register, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, United Kingdom, at 5s. ₱ bbl. For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British bark of 576 tons register, reported without particulars. For Belfast, a British brig, with about 14,000 bushels Grain, reported on owner's account. For Havre, a British ship, of 689 tons register, with about 5,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Havre or Bordeaux, a French bark, of 503 tons register, with equal to about 20,000 bushels Grain, in bulk, at 16c., gold, ₱ bushel. For a Continental port direct, a bark, of 577 tons register, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Antwerp, a British ship, of 794 tons register, with about 5,500 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Bremen, a North-German bark, of 927 tons register, with about 6,000 bbls. Petroleum at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For the Prussian Baltic direct, a British bark of 250 tons register, with 1,700 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, a British brig of 415 tons register, reported with equal to about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Genoa, a North-German brig of 170 tons register, with a cargo of Naphtha Spirits Turpentine ats round sum. For the River Platte, a bark of 370 tons register, hence with a cargo of Lumber, at $19 50, and a British bark of 496 tons register, (now here,) with a cargo of Lumber from ports in Georgia, at $22. The American ship *Wm. Frothingham* of 750 tons register, has been sold to a Provincial buyer, reported at about $11,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

OSWEGO, July 8.—FLOUR steady, with a good demand; sales, 2,200 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 2,700 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 48; 1,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 50. Last night, 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 45. CORN dull; sales, 4,700 bushels, in lots, at 65c., and 1,000 bushels at 64½c. Other grains nominal. CORN-MEAL, $15 for Bolted, $14 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $28@$30 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 92½c.; Canal FREIGHTS—Flour, 30c.; Wheat, 7½c.; Corn, 7c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 46c.; to Albany, 37c. RECEIPTS by lake—47,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 2,106,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by canal—8,300 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 1,153,000 feet lumber. GRAIN in store—3,021,000 bushels Wheat, 148,000 bushels Corn, 5,400 bushels Barley, 12,500 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Peas.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—COTTON firm; Middling, 20c. FLOUR more settled, but quiet; Winter Superfine, $4@$4 50; do. Extra, $4 75@$5; do. Double Extra, $5 25@$5 50, the inside price for new. WHEAT firm for inspected, dull and drooping for sample lots; No. 3 Red in the elevator at $1 14@$1 15; No. 2 Red Winter at $1 25. CORN slow; in bulk, Mixed, on the track, at 50c.@51c.; White Mixed higher, at 57c. in warehouse. OATS firm and some grades higher; Mixed, in bulk, on the track, 53c.@55c. RYE quiet at 75c.@78c. WHISKY firm at 92c. Mess PORK lower, at $15 50. BACON stiff and small business; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear, 9¼c. LARD nominal at 10c.@10½c. LIVE HOGS active and better, at $3 75@$4 10. CATTLE steady at $3 50@$5 50 for Fair to Choice. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, July 8.—FLOUR neglected. WHEAT quiet and declined ⅛c.; No. 2 Spring closed at $1 20¼, cash, or July; this afternoon dull and unchanged. CORN opened firm and closed quiet; No. 2 Mixed at 52¼c.@52⅜c.; this afternoon quiet at 52c. OATS firm; No. 2 at 45½c.@45⅝c. RYE stronger; No. 2 at 67c.@69c. BARLEY dull; Spring No. 2 at 85c. HIGHWINES firm and steady at 91c. Mess PORK, $14 50. LARD, 10⅛c.@10⅜c. Live HOGS active at $4@$4 50. FREIGHTS a shade firmer; Wheat, to Buffalo, 5¾c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 206,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 258,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs.

TOLEDO, July 8.—FLOUR market steady with a moderate demand. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; White Wabash, $1 45; No. 2 do., at $1 38; No. 1, White Michigan, $1 38½; Amber Michigan, $1 38½@$1 39; No. 1 Red, $1 33; Old, $1 40; No. 2 do., $1 31; No. 3 do., $1 24; regular White Michigan, $1 24. CORN market steady, with a moderate demand; high Mixed, 57½c.; low Mixed, 57¼c.; Yellow, 58c.; Michigan, 57½c.; no grade, 54c. OATS unchanged and quiet; No. 1 at 57c.; Michigan, 55c. FREIGHTS unchanged; Wheat, to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 5½c.@6c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, July 8.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,400 bbls.; Wheat, 8,300 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels; Barley, 3,500 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 225,000 bushels; Barley-malt, 10,000 bushels. Rail-shipments—Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 7c., were the closing rates to New-York. FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull but firm; No. 2 Spring nominally $1 33; sales 11,000 bushels No. 1 Duluth at $1 35. CORN dull; sales 50,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 62c.; part small lots. OATS neglected; nominally 55c. for Western. RYE held at 90c. BARLEY nominal. PORK dull at $15 50. LARD dull at 10½c. HIGHWINES dull at 91c.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—COTTON quiet, but strong; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 98 bales; gross, 156 bales; exports, coastwise, 275 bales; stock, 1,285 bales. FLOUR dull and irregular; Howard-street Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; Extra, $5 50@$6 75; Family, $6 75@$7 75; City Mills Superfine, $4 50@$6 75; Extra, $6 25@$7 25; Family, $7 75@$10; Western, $4 50@$5 25; Extra, $5 50@$6 75; Family, $6 75@$7 75. WHEAT more active but unchanged; receipts light. White Southern CORN steady, but firm at 78c.@80c.; Yellow Southern lower at 75c.; Mixed Western, 71c.@73c. OATS dull; Southern, 55c.@60c.; Western, 55c.@58c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY firmer at 94½c.@95c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 8.—COTTON strong; Middling, 20½c.@20¾c.; net receipts, 973 bales; gross, 1,487 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,172 bales; sales, 2,100 bales; stock, 60,808 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN firm at 78c.@80c. OATS in fair demand at 67c.@68c. BRAN dull at $1 15. PORK dull and drooping at $16 25. BACON dull; Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.; choice Hams, 15½c.@16½c. LARD unchanged. WHISKY irregular at 92½c.@$1 02. COFFEE firmer at 13½c.@16c. Sterling EXCHANGE, $1 25¾; sight exchange on New-York, ⅛ ₱ cent. premium. Gold, 113⅛. All others unchanged.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—COTTON—Demand light; holders firm; Middling, 20½c.@20¾c. FLOUR in fair demand and firm. WHEAT in fair demand and firm; new Red, $1 20@$1 25; Hill, $1 32. CORN—Demand light; holders firm at 57c. RYE firm; New, 95c.; Old, $1. OATS—Market steady, with a moderate demand. PROVISIONS quiet and weak; sales unimportant, but prices all held firmly. WHISKY—Demand light; holders firm at 91c.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—TOBACCO active and very firm; sales, 143 hhds. at unchanged prices. COTTON strong and higher; Middling, 20½c. FLOUR market steady, with a moderate demand; Family Extra, $6 25. GRAIN firm and unchanged. PROVISIONS firm but very quiet. Mess PORK held at $16. BACON—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear, 9¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 15½c.; Plain, 14½c., packed. LARD, 10½c.@11½c. WHISKY firm at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—COTTON firmer; Middling Upland, 21c.@21¼c.; Middling Orleans, 21½c.@21¾c. No. 1 Quercitron BARK, $30. COFFEE quiet and weak. SUGAR unchanged. MOLASSES very dull. PROVISIONS quiet and steady. Mess PORK, $15 50. FLOUR flat and unchanged. WHEAT dull; Mixed Red, $1 46@$1 48; New Southern, $1 45. CORN firmer; Yellow, 75c.; Mixed Western, 73½c.@74c. OATS, 62c.@64c. PETROLEUM firm; Crude, 18¼c.; Refined, 25⅝c.@26c. WHISKY, 95c.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm; Spring Double Extra, $5 50. WHEAT—Market steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 at $1 24, No. 2 at $1 22¾. OATS—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 at 45½c. CORN scarce and firm; No. 2 Mixed at 60½c. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat. Lake FREIGHTS—Wheat, 5c.; Oswego, 9c.

MEMPHIS, July 8.—COTTON—Demand light, holders firm; Middling, 20½c. Receipts, 176 bales. Shipments, 355 bales. FLOUR—Demand fair, and market firm; Medium, $6@$6 50. CORN scarce and firm at 73c. OATS scarce and firm. LARD dull and unchanged at 11c.@12c. Mess PORK dull and nominal at $16 50. BACON—Demand light, holders firm; Shoulders, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Clear Rib, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.

ALBANY, July 8.—Nothing was done in GRAIN today. The CATTLE market today was very dull, the highest price reported was 7c. ₱ lb. The market for SHEEP was firm and active. LAMBS met ready sales. SHEEP, 4½c.@5½c. LAMBS, 7c.@8½c.

GALVESTON, July 8.—COTTON quiet; good Ordinary, 16c.; net receipts, 908 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,805 bales; coastwise, 745 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 138 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 8.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE firmer at 44c. RESIN firm at $2 40 for Strained; $2 for No. 2; $2 60 for low No. 2. CRUDE TURPENTINE steady at $3 for Yellow; $4 25 for Virgin.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 8.—COTTON closed firm at 19⅜c. for Liverpool Middling; sales, 180 bales; receipts, 30 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., July 8.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 100 bales; exports coastwise, 388 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 1,625 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 8.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19⅜c.; net receipts, 290 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 6,951 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 8.—COTTON firm; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 50 bales; sales, 5 bales; stock, 934 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 8.—COTTON strong; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 131 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 4,967 bales.

MOBILE, July 8.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19⅜c.@19½c.; net receipts, 201 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,833 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 8,860 bales.

BOSTON, July 8.—COTTON quiet and strong; Middling, 21½c.; net receipts, 17 bales; gross, 625 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 8—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛@93¼ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 bonds, 1862, 92; 1865, old, 91⅜; 1867, 90⅛; Ten-forties, 90.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛@93¼ for both money and the account. American securities closed buoyant. United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 92⅞; 1865, old, 91⅜; 1867, 90¾; Ten-forties, 90⅛.

PARIS, July 8.—Rentes are now quoted at 56f. 60c. [Correction—Rentes this morning opened at 56f. 50c., and not 55f. 50c.]

LIVERPOOL, July 8—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened strong. Middling Uplands, 9d.@9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 20,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed excited. Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d.@9½d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 10,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton at sea, nearly due from New-Orleans, have been made at 9d. for Middling. PROVISIONS—Lard, 48s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, July 8.—TALLOW, 44s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 10, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
EFFIE, or THE PLUM TREE INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Fisher, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Lizzie Price.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
AN ANGEL, &c. Leading characters by Messrs. Lewis, Davidge, Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE COLLEEN BAWN. Leading characters by Messrs. John Collins, C. Wheatleigh, and Miss Emma Howson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
SWISS BELL-RINGERS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. W. H. Pope, Miss Adelaide Manzocchi, Miss Jenny Ritzheimer and others.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS.
No. 817 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE PAINTING, "THE PRODIGAL SON."

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
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And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
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The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Comte DE CHAMBORD'S address to the French people is generally condemned by the Press as increasing rather than allaying agitation. He has returned to Belgium. The Assembly has imposed additional duties on colonial products. A bill providing for the election of the *Conseils Généraux* is under consideration. The elections of the municipality of Paris are fixed for the 26th inst. The army everywhere voted the Republican ticket. GAMBETTA is to publish a paper, with Gen. FAIDHERBE as military editor. The former has written a letter rejoicing over the results of the election, and advising moderation and patience. All the lists of candidates voted for by the army bore his name at the head. A banquet has been given to him by prominent French Republicans. Railroad fares and freight tariff have been considerably reduced in France....The Emperor of Germany reached Ems yesterday, and last night the heights about the city were illuminated. The course of Minister WASHBURNE during the recent troubles in Paris, is completely vindicated in a letter published in the London *Times* of Saturday.

GENERAL.

The steamship *Wonga*, from Sydney via Honolulu, arrived at San Francisco yesterday. New South Wales had voted $100,000 for colonial defence. Fresh floods in the colony had proved exceedingly destructive. The Victoria Budget shows a deficit of £350,000. The steamship *Auckland*, for Sydney, had been, wrecked on the east coast, but all on board were saved Vessels from English ports were quarantined for small-pox. The wheat crop of Victoria is short of the demand. Arrangements are in progress to lay a cable from Adelaide to connect with the cable from Batavia. The Governor of Adelaide has aroused indignation by giving precedence to the Anglican clergy over those of other denominations. The American Consul at the Fiji Islands had arrested the murderers of UNDERWOOD, who will be tried at Letuka.

The difficulty in the Catholic congregation at Hudson, N. Y., remains unchanged, the opponents of the priest, Rev. Mr. O'SULLIVAN, being firmly determined not to permit the church to be opened until their grievances are redressed, and the obnoxious clergyman recalled.

Three more injunctions were granted, on Saturday, by Judge HARDING, against Pennsylvania coal operators, charged with working their mines in violation of the Mine Ventilation Law.

The Louisville City Council at its meeting has granted the right of way through a portion of the city to the Louisville, Harrods Creek and Westport Narrow Gauge Railroad Company.

Gen. HALLECK has been elected President of the Veterans of the Mexican war.

In the affray on Saturday, in Mobile, between BRAXTON BRAGG, Jr., and MADISON WILSON, it was the latter who was killed, and not BRAGG.

Judge K. B. CARPENTER, of Charleston, S. C., was nearly five hours before the Kuklux Committee on Saturday. He testified that there had been Kuklux outrages in portions of South Carolina.

A telegram from Granville, Mo., has been received by Hon. HENRY T. BLOW, from his nephew, HARRY T. BLOW, contradicting the statement that he had been shot.

The Republican State Convention of Wisconsin will meet at Madison, Aug. 30.

The jury in Herkimer, in the case against Hon. A. H. LAFLIN, accused of perjury, under instructions of the Court returned a verdict of "not guilty" without leaving their seats. The Court would have quashed the indictment on seeing the weakness of the prosecution, but Mr. LAFLIN, desiring the most complete acquittal, asked that the case should go on and be given to the jury.

Police Officer DAVID P. WILBUR, of Chelsea, Mass., was murdered, on Friday night, by an unknown man, who, coming up to him, asked "How are you?" and then fired a revolver. CORNELIUS CONNERS, a liquor-dealer, is suspected of the murder, and was committed for trial, on Saturday, by the Coroner.

The French ship *Sourcanee* was wrecked on the Cape Coast, South Africa, and all on board, including a large number of passengers, lost. One hundred and fifty bodies had drifted ashore from the wreck.

Two violent and destructive storms passed over the City of Syracuse yesterday afternoon. The wind blew down several buildings and trees, unroofed school-houses and barns, and the lightning set fire to two dwellings. Hailstones of an unusually large size fell, and the aggregate amount of damage was very great.

Rev. JOHN W. FRENCH, D. D., Professor of Ethics and Law at West Point, died on Saturday. The funeral takes place to-morrow.

Hon. C. C. BOWEN, convicted of bigamy in Washington, received his pardon from the President on Saturday. The United States Marshal immediately released the prisoner, and he left the prison in company with Mrs. PETTIGREW-KING-BOWEN.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, recently arrested in Salem, charged with the murder of his wife in September, 1869, in North Bridgewater, has confessed his crime.

The Liederkranz of this City has presented the Choral Society of Washington, which, during the late Saengerfest was a guest of the Liederkranz, with a harp. A subscription has also been opened by the Liederkranz to present to the Society a $1,500 piano, in place of the $700 piano won by the Choral Society in the prize singing during the late Saengerfest.

Is There to be a Riot on the 12th?

We have repeatedly maintained that foreign citizens have no right to introduce the discords of their own country into this. We can make a sufficient number of party quarrels of our own, and we can make them fast enough without being bored and annoyed by the hereditary feuds of foreigners. Processions which keep alive the quarrels of another country and another generation ought, therefore, to be discouraged, and we had half hoped that the good sense of Orangemen would have induced them to refrain from what they call a "demonstration" in the public streets on the 12th. The event which they commemorate was doubtless a very great one, and the man whom they honor is never likely to be coldly remembered by Protestants. It was owing to WILLIAM of Nassau that England was delivered from the thraldom of a monarch who thought that the Protestants ought to be swept from the face of the earth, who broke every law he had sworn to keep, who sent JEFFRIES on the Bloody Circuit, and who was at once the most bigoted, cruel, and cowardly of mankind. This was the last of the Papist Kings of England, and it was owing to WILLIAM that he was the last. Moreover, Protestants in Ireland might well exult over the victory gained by WILLIAM at the Boyne, for there was no form of injury which they had not sustained at the hands of the Catholics. TYRCONNEL'S barbarities, sanctioned, if not ordered by JAMES II., were sufficient to sow the seeds of lasting enmity between Protestants and Catholics. All this is true, but it does not furnish any reason for reviving the animosities of the seventeenth century in the nineteenth, or for transplanting them from the banks of the Boyne to the greatest City of the New World. In a land of perfect civil and religious freedom it is worse than folly to fan into fresh life the flames of religious and political animosities which are dying out even in the countries where they originated. We have therefore advised the Orangemen to give up a procession which is at best an anachronism, and which is open to much graver objections on political grounds.

The line taken by the Roman Catholics in reference to the matter is, however, so outrageous that the Orangemen may well ask if the infamous intolerance of JAMES II. is really a thing of the past. At a "Convention of the Irish Societies," held last Friday evening, a delegate proposed that the Mayor should be requested to prohibit the Orange procession, and that if he declined, the Irish Catholics should turn out and settle the dispute "at once and forever, cutting down every Orangeman in the procession, and to be found in the City, with an emblem or insignia of Orangeism about him." On Saturday evening another meeting of Irish Catholics was held at Washington Hall, at which the crowd "gave expression to threats of annihilating the Orangemen." Everywhere the Irishmen are boasting in the same spirit. They will teach the Protestants, they say, to understand that the Catholics govern New-York, and that a Protestant procession cannot safely show its head in the streets. New-York belongs to the Catholics, and the sooner the public are made to understand that fact, the better.

This spirit will not surprise those who have watched the growth of intolerance on the part of Roman Catholics here. They are not satisfied with appropriating to themselves the lion's share of the money given to charitable institutions. They are simply resolved to set up a State Church here, and to drive Protestantism to take shelter in holes and corners. That is their "platform," and they mean to carry it out if they can. They are the first to complain of intolerance—even an article in the TIMES pleading for equal toleration for all sects arouses their virtuous indignation—while at the same time they, in accordance with the traditions of their Church, are the first to set examples of the worst kinds of intolerance. So far as right goes, the Orangemen are as much entitled to march in procession as the Papists. The Irish Catholics take possession of the City whenever they happen to want it, and the accomplished Mayor is ever ready to stand in front of the City Hall, and nod his head to the leaders as they pass, like a Chinese joss. The accomplished Mayor, and those less accomplished persons who are responsible with him for the peace of the City, have now had full and fair warning that the Catholics intend to cut down all men, women, and children who attempt to march in an Orange procession on the 12th. On the Mayor's accomplished head will rest no small part of the responsibility for any disturbance which takes place. The Police can preserve order if they are made to do it. But the Police generally are on the side of the meek and patient Catholics. Consequently, some persuasion will have to be used to induce them to do their duty. Superintendent KELSO must expect to pass a bad time on the 13th if the Catholics are permitted to carry out their threats on the 12th. And the Mayor will find something to occupy his attention besides those literary studies in which he is said to take delight, but in which his progress is almost as slow as that of TWEED, who cannot write a letter without suffering grievous agonies, or that of FISK, who is under the impression that it is proper to spell cart with a *k*, and to use a little *i* when writing in the first person.

The Armory Job.

On Saturday, we made an exposure of the gigantic robbery of our City by the Tammany Ring, in the matter of renting armories for the militia. It is one more count in the long indictment which is being made up against these unprincipled adventurers. Sooner or later that indictment will be tried by the people, and the men who are rapidly amassing "princely fortunes" will be stripped, if not of their ill-gotten gains, of the power for further plundering. In the meantime, since we cannot yield space to comply with the demand that is made upon us from every quarter for the reproduction of the *exposé* in full, we restate the main features of it.

There are twenty-four places rented for armories in this City, ostensibly for the use of the various regiments. Of these twenty-four places, fourteen only are occupied. For these fourteen there is paid from the City Treasury on warrant, drawn by Controller CONNOLLY and countersigned by Mayor HALL, the enormous sum of one hundred and ninety thousand six hundred dollars, ($190,600.) For the remaining ten, which are rented, paid for and not occupied, the sum of eighty-five thousand five hundred dollars ($85,500) is paid. For another place, which is not even left unused, but which is relet to other parties by the lessor—who is JAMES H. INGERSOLL, the partner of WM. M. TWEED in the chair business, and in the business of thieving from the public—the City pays five thousand dollars. The total amount paid by the City, therefore, for places of which only fourteen are used, is two hundred and eighty-one thousand one hundred dollars, ($281,100,) or an average of a trifle over twenty thousand dollars each. The fourteen buildings, or parts of buildings, actually used would be worth, for business purposes, at a very liberal estimate, not more than forty-six thousand six hundred dollars, ($46,600.) The exact amount, then, which is stolen from the tax-payers to meet the expenses of the Ring in the matter of fast horses, conservatories, handsome houses, and newspaper editors, in this one instance, is two hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars, ($234,500.) Are our readers puzzled to account for Mr. CONNOLLY'S obstinacy in refusing, and Messrs. HALL'S, TWEED'S, and SWEENY'S complicity in sustaining his refusal, to tell what has been done with the money of the public?

Turning from this broad statement of the aggregate amount of this particular job, to ascertain who has engineered it, we are not surprised to discover that it is Mr. JAMES H. INGERSOLL. No more supple instrument for such a purpose could have been found. In rapacity he is only surpassed by his "Boss." In shamelessness he is evidently surpassed by no one. Mr. INGERSOLL stands ready to quarter an infantry regiment over a stable, without room for a decent company ill , without space for officers' rooms, without gas for evening, and to saddle eighteen thousand dollars per year for rent on the tax-payers. The regiment, in the meantime, refuse to use the rooms. Equal to any emergency, Mr. INGERSOLL allows the regiment to return to their quarters over a City market, and quietly pockets five thousand dollars more for rent of rooms ostensibly devoted to their use (probably under pretense of the unsuitable use of the eighteen thousand dollar property) which he lets to business men for what it will bring. This, we may safely claim is a refinement of rascality which no city in our own or any other country has ever got beyond.

Mr. INGERSOLL, by the way, sharing the taste of his illustrious chief in the business of making chairs and stealing public funds, is fond of stables. He may not yet have attained the refinement of the palatial establishment of Mr. TWEED, but it is not, at least, because he cannot afford the expense. No less than eight stable-lofts are hired, under the control of Mr. TWEED'S "pal," for the use of the National Guard. Of these, two only are occupied. As INGERSOLL has ripped out and carted off expensive furniture in several instances from places temporarily or finally abandoned as armories, we see no reason why he should not, if he chose, fit up some of these half dozen stable apartments in a style that would enable him to pass his Sunday afternoons as luxuriously and fragrantly as his great partner.

Next to stables, which Messrs. INGERSOLL and TWEED delight to hire and not employ, liquor-saloons seem to command their unfailing attention. No less than five of the places selected by INGERSOLL for armories, are occupied mostly by the proprietors, in connection with this business. Two of them, which together cost the City $18,000, are located respectively on Hester-street, between Mott and Mulberry, and on the corner of Greene and Houston streets. No more noisome neighborhoods, materially and morally, are known in our City. They are, therefore, fit places for the expenditure of the profits of the Ring. In addition to all this, a new building is being erected on Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, the upper part of which, when finished, will be let to the City at the rate of $75,000 per annum. We shall then be contributing to the luxurious lives of Mr. TWEED and his accomplices, and to the corruption of the New-York Press, under the guise of armory rent, something more than $350,000 per annum.

The New Regime in France.

There is an obvious disposition among all parties in France to let the Republic, according to M. THIERS, have a fair trial. Its opponents are beginning to see that its victory over the Commune has somewhat reassured the peasantry as to its capability for maintaining order, while it has not yet had time to make mistakes enough to strengthen the adverse current on which Monarchists and Imperialists equally calculate. The ostentatious withdrawal of hostile political leaders out of the arena, need not be too hastily ascribed to generosity. The parting words of the Count DE CHAMBORD, and the letter of the Imperialist Duke DE PERSIGNY, alike thinly conceal the conviction of the writers that it is only necessary to give M. THIERS plenty of rope and, in a political sense, he is pretty sure to hang himself. There is a great deal of unpleasant work to be done, at the present juncture, by any executive power which undertakes to provide for the reorganization of France. The prompt subscription of loans is but a temporary triumph. The oppressive weight of new taxation may safely be calculated upon to put the faith of the people in M. THIERS and his colleagues to a severe test. Then, there are the difficulties of prudent party affiliations to be solved. The moderate Republic has earned the undying hatred of the radical Republicans who sympathized with the Commune. Its existence can only be secured by retaining the adhesion of that pretty large body of Frenchmen whose first requisite of any form of government is, that it should prove itself strong enough to be able to keep down its opponents by force. There is always the danger that it may alienate its own proper supporters by yielding too much to propitiate its natural adversaries or to keep the army on its side. By all these besetting dangers of the position, the Anti-Republican parties hope sooner or later to profit. Meanwhile, if they are denied the sweets of power, they escape also the odium of financial legislation, which only wants a short trial to be intensely unpopular. Under these circumstances, it is probable enough that the Assembly may shortly decree the continuance of the Thiers Republic for two or three years, and then abdicate its functions to make way for a new Corps Legislatif and the ordinary machinery of a popular government.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the political situation in France is, that the Republicans by conviction, as distinguished from M. THIERS and his immediate adherents, who are, at best, Republicans from expediency, are becoming awake to the duties which at present devolve upon them. M. LOUIS BLANC is hardly a source from which one would naturally expect moderate counsels. Yet, in a late letter, the quondam socialist writes: "Today the true conservatives are the Republicans. Militant under the Restoration, militant under the reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE, militant under the Empire, the Republic has been up to the present time, merely a force; now it has become a power. The Republican idea has passed through the three phases through which a principle must pass before it conquers; first, denounced as Utopian, next disputed as a theory, and finally recognized as a fact." From this altered state of things the veteran Republican deduces new obligations for his political allies. They must show that their convictions have been founded upon reflection, and they must sustain them by devotion, study and knowledge. A lively sentiment of justice cannot finally sustain any political creed, it must be justified by its fruits, and show that its theories are the result of patient research and of a sound appreciation of what is practicable. The ideal which LOUIS BLANC finally holds up to the imitation of his countrymen is, a Republic whose wisdom constitutes its power and which derives from its moderation the guarantee of its permanence; a Republic which is the enemy alike of violence and intolerance, and which embraces with solicitous care the interests of workers of every class; a Republic, finally, which has the sovereignty of the people for its principle, "perfected" universal suffrage for its sanction, the right of inspection (which we in New-York have lately been deprived of) for its instrument, and for its end the maintenance of order and freedom.

Apart from its characteristically French defect of a slight want of definiteness, M. BLANC'S declaration is seasonable and reassuring. It enables us to hope that there is still a considerable number of Frenchmen sincerely devoted to a Republic which does not involve social revolution and the warfare of classes. Whether M. THIERS will prove himself worthy of the continued support of this class, is perhaps the most vital question of the hour for the cause of popular liberty in France. So far, any indications from which we may judge of the future militate against this belief. His financial policy is so framed that the new burdens will be felt with peculiar severity by the mass of the people. In the single feature of an annual charge of forty millions of dollars to pay the interest on a sinking fund to be created before all the debt is contracted, and before the recuperative energies of the country have had a fair chance, M. THIERS shows his incapacity for getting out of a groove to which long-standing traditions have accustomed him. His declaration that neither branch of the budget of the War Department is to be decreased, is a palpable bid for the support of the army, and an unmistakable indorsement of the policy of vengeance. Even were it conceded that France may appropriately spend a good deal of money to reorganize her army, there can be no possible argument for maintaining a fleet that is only useful for purposes of aggression. If the military chimeras of the last twenty years are so firmly fixed in the minds of Frenchmen, that no Government which wishes to exist on their suffrages can afford to neglect them, then there is no possibility of a true Republic at all. If the army is to be again the ruling power, nothing can save the country from personal government. The Republic may gain a temporary respite by cajoling the military hydra, but it can merely delay for a little, the time when its own turn will come, to be devoured.

Revenue Reform.

Mr. DAVID A. WELLS has contributed to the July number of the *North American Review* an article which ought to attract attention. It is entitled "The Meaning of Revenue Reform," and its aim is to enlighten those who are in ignorance on this subject, and to rebuke those who are not so ignorant as they pretend, or as they would like the rest of the world to be. It is unnecessary to say that the article is marked by clearness of statement and force of reasoning.

He sets out with the following broad statement of what revenue reform is: It is "reform in the collection and apportionment of taxes and revenue; reform in the amount of revenue to be collected; reform in its expenditure or use when collected; reform in the selection and tenure of office of those by whom the national finances are managed; and finally, more than all else, continued, enlightened and thorough investigation, a distinct recognition of the importance of investigation, and a willingness to adopt promptly the results of investigation when facts and arguments alike prove that these are likely to conduce to the welfare of the country." After this elaborate definition of revenue reform, Mr. WELLS devotes himself to illustrating its necessity. To bring into sharp relief the present condition of the commerce of the country, he compares it with its condition from the Spring of 1858 to the Spring of 1861—a period when "wealth accumulated more rapidly and distributed itself more equitably, when the whole population was more actively and fully employed, and when the product *per capita* was greater" than during any other period of equal length in our history. He institutes a comparison between the years above mentioned and the years 1869 and 1870. In general he finds, what we presume few will be prepared to deny, "universal complaint among the laboring classes that the receipts from wages are entirely disproportionate to the expenses of living." Ships unemployed, large branches of manufacture abandoned, producers of staples "complaining that they are working to no profit," "imports increasing, and exports of domestic manufactures relatively decreasing, trade dull, collections difficult." Taking specific indications of national prosperity, Mr. WELLS finds that the people of the United States use less sugar and coffee, and a smaller number of boots and shoes and hats than before the war, and that of our exports for 1870, amounting to $506,000,000, only $34,000,000 represented the exported surplus of the mechanical and skilled industries of the country, such as the manufacture of metals, textiles, &c., the remainder being made up of breadstuffs, cotton, tobacco, bullion, &c. In the same year, of all that came into and went out of the country, eighty per cent. was carried in foreign vessels and vehicles. The balance of trade is so heavy against us that we are running into debt to other nations at the rate of one hundred million dollars per annum. In the shoe trade, with improved machinery, that represents an advance in the efficiency of labor equal to twenty-five per cent., the cost of production, instead of being reduced, is increased thirty per cent. He cites the statement of an iron-worker that instead of fifteen thousand men engaged in building or repairing marine machinery in 1860, there are only seven hundred now employed on miscellaneous production.

The evils which Mr. WELLS thus describes he attributes in the main to the amount of debt, the amount of taxation, the method in which it is distributed, and a vicious currency. The debt, however, he believes would not embarrass us were the burden of it properly adjusted. The effect of the currency he does not discuss in detail. The amount and method of taxation he examines minutely, and altogether condemns. He regards the imposition of taxation to the amount necessary to pay the national debt at the rate of one hundred millions of dollars a year as not only unnecessary, burdensome, and aggravating, but as inflicting a burden, in addition to the tax, of fully sixty per cent. of that amount on the people at large.

It would be worse than idle to deny that the evils Mr. WELLS points out do exist, or to deny that they have grown out of revenue legislation, intended in time of war to produce the largest amount of revenue, and to protect, incidentally, American manufactures. While Congress, in framing this legislation, was undoubtedly made, in a number of instances, to serve the interests of specific manufactures to the detriment of the country, it is not necessary to assume that this was done designedly, or without a more praiseworthy aim. But it is now plain that its action was in many cases ill-advised. It is the duty of the Government gradually to remove those taxes which have an oppressive force. It is its duty to seek knowledge systematically by means of officials capable of efficiently procuring it, and to act on such knowledge discreetly, but definitely and promptly.

This being the case, Mr. WELLS will allow us to suggest to him that it is not impossible to defeat the ends of revenue reform by mistaken efforts to advance them. That work must be done in and by the Republican Party. All honorable means to induce or compel the Republican Party to perform it are to be employed as a matter of right and duty by those who believe the work to be essentially important. But if the Republican Party cannot be induced to undertake the work immediately, any effort to get it done by strengthening the Democracy in the approaching Presidential struggle will be useless for its own purpose, and fruitful of incalculable evil in promoting the sinister purposes of that fatally incapable and corrupt party. If the Democracy had the power at the next session of Congress, they would not make one adequate step toward revenue reform, and they would inevitably postpone indefinitely that period of confidence in the permanent settlement of the issues of the war which *must* precede any effective prosecution of that reform. These suggestions are not out of place, considering the general spirit and the concluding threat of Mr. WELLS' article.

Another Field in the Ring.

The FIELD family are determined to do all they can in return for the patronage which they obtain from the Ring. Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD is an indefatigable worker in the vineyard, and certainly he does not go without his reward. Mr. CYRUS FIELD potters about in a fussy way at the same task. Another brother, Mr. HENRY FIELD, happens to be the editor of a Presbyterian paper called the *Evangelist*—so we learn from a public announcement at the head of one of the columns—and of course the *Evangelist* is now brought out to do some of the dirty work. We hope the Presbyterians admire the arrangement under which one of their papers has been sold out to TWEED and his gang. Mr. HENRY FIELD, it appears, has had an interview with Judge HILTON, who holds several places of profit under the Ring. He finds that Judge HILTON has a very high opinion of all the members of the Ring. What else did Mr. FIELD expect. Will a Hilton foul its own nest? On the Judge's exceedingly impartial testimony Mr. FIELD asks the Presbyterians to acquit SWEENY and his friends of the charges brought against them. If HENRY FIELD will go to DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and make a few inquiries about evidence, he will find that an accused person is not acquitted because one of his confederates comes forward to testify to his good character. If he were so acquitted, every pickpocket could get off on the testimony of his "pal." Yet this is precisely the kind of judgment which Mr. HENRY FIELD seeks to snatch. A man largely interested in the rule of the Ring certifies that the members of the Ring are faithful public servants. Therefore we are at once to pronounce them innocent. Is Mr. HENRY FIELD alive to the absurdity of this style of argument? Why does he not explain the doctoring of the Controller's accounts? What defense can be made for the expenditure of $102,763,121 14 in the City during the last two years? Is it true or not that, as Mr. MANTON MARBLE has solemnly assured the public, SWEENY and TWEED have "swindled" the City out of large fortunes? Can Mr. FIELD disprove the exposure about the armories which we put forward on Saturday? Mr. FIELD should address himself to *facts*, but the FIELD family fight very shy of facts. The man who defends rascality for pay is not worthy of much respect—but the man who defends it for pay under the garb of religion is entitled to still less consideration; and to this imputation Mr. HENRY FIELD has exposed himself. If Mr. FIELD meant to give an honest account of the Ring, he would have studied its doings for himself, and not come forward with his mouth full of apologies prepared by one of the Ring's tools. Is it right or just to the people for the City authorities to make away with nearly one hundred and three millions of dollars in two years? The readers of the *Evangelist* ought to require of Mr. FIELD a plain answer to that question. The lies put into his mouth by Judge HILTON ought not to deceive a child of ten years old in any Presbyterian school.

MINOR TOPICS.

As usual in such cases, the verdict of the Newark Coroner's jury on the "accident" of Saturday is very unsatisfactory. They do, indeed, as they could not possibly help doing, ascribe the occurrence to the misplaced switch. But instead of censuring the Railway Company for a specific instance of neglect, they make a general charge against them of employing "young and inexperienced persons" in responsible offices. The question before them was not as to the general practice of the Company, but as to their liability in this special case, and even the youth and inexperience of this offender, though not in any respect the main feature of their liability, is not charged unless by implication. The real guilt of the Company consists in having no obvious signal to prevent the fatal consequences of the neglect of any one man placed at so vital a point of their line. It now devolves upon the District-Attorney, not only to bring the case of the switchman before the Courts, but to get the Grand Jury to pronounce upon the guilt of the Company in making his offense assume the proportions it did. If the public be found to have no remedy against the Company, the sooner the law is amended to meet such a case the better.

We learn from an evening paper that the Viaduct Railroad is soon to open a magnificent office in Broadway, that there is to be a gilded sign, that the floor is to be laid with black walnut and ash, and that the public are expected to walk into this pretty place in great numbers and put down their money. We are inclined to think that the public will think twice before parting with their money, until they know something more about the plans of the road. At present the Directors know the route it is intended to take, and some of them may be trusted to use the knowledge to the very best advantage. They can buy up property at a cheap rate, and afterward sell it at a dear one. But the citizens generally cannot be expected to take so warm an interest in this delightful arrangement as the Directors themselves. Least of all can they be expected to subscribe their money in order that other people may use it for speculation in real estate.

A correspondent informs us that one of the "armories" contained in our list of Saturday, for which the City has paid twenty-five hundred dollars a year, for three years, and in which no soldier ever set his foot, consists of two small rooms at No. 71 University-place, which are used as a place of meeting for the "St. Patrick's Alliance," an organization designed to promote the political fortunes of "Shippery" DICK CONNOLLY at a time when the "Matt. Brennan Association" were pushing their favorite for the office of Controller. We have no doubt that most of the ten unoccupied "armories," for which the City pays in the aggregate $85,500 annual rent, are used in the same way, as places of rendezvous for Democratic societies and clubs, and, on the eve of elections, as lodging places for "colonized" voters and repeaters.

In our Washington dispatches, will be found a catalogue of difficulties which the politicians have prepared to puzzle the Civil Service Commissioners. They consist mainly of a variety of officials' opinions on the constitutionality of Civil Service Reform. We believe the objections on this score are such as any Congress intending to deal honestly with the matter would find no trouble in surmounting, and we suspect they seem by no means so important to the Commission itself as to the gentlemen whose views of reform are largely influenced by the importance of the *status quo* to their own interests.

The *World*, which has been so hard pushed of late for some ground of attack on President GRANT that it had to copy a standing advertisement from the *Sun*, alleging that a hundred and fifty-fourth cousin of the President was a partner of some one who held a Government office, has at last discovered a charge of a very serious nature. It seems that Gen. GRANT has been guilty of "discourtesy to the Pope," a crime that was duly announced to the American people in flaming head-lines in yesterday's *World*. The discourtesy consisted, according to the *World's* Italian correspondent, in the fact that Gen. GRANT did not, as far as the correspondent could learn, telegraph his congratulations to the Pope on his reaching the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign. This is certainly an offense which the American people will find it difficult to overlook, much less to pardon; and we congratulate the Democratic Party on being able to enter the next Presidential campaign with one charge against the opposing candidate which they may possibly be able to substantiate.

We learn from the *Citizen & Round Table*, which is an excellent Democratic paper, and generally a warm supporter of the Tammany Ring, that "under the new system by which our City is ruled, by appointment instead of election, there is not much for the voters to do next Fall. The Mayor appoints the Controller, and the Controller appoints the Tax Commissioners, and the Tax Commissioners appoint the Assessors. So it goes from one to the other until the people are pretty much left out in the cold, and have little or nothing to say about it." This is what we have often pointed out, but the Ring Journals as a rule try to disguise the fact. In a fit of truth-telling the *Citizen* confirms our remarks, and we hope our contemporary will persevere in its good course.

Several Democratic papers have given circulation to a story that Hon. HORATIO N. TWOMBLY, who was elected to the Assembly from the Seventh District of this City, and defrauded out of his seat by the Tammany "Ring," had become disgusted with New-York politics, and had taken up his residence in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. However "disgusted" Mr. TWOMBLY has reason to be with New-York politics, he has not left, and has no intention of leaving this City, where he has been for years, and still is, engaged in legitimate business. He is not a politician, and never sought a nomination for office, but the people of the Seventh District, who were cheated out of their representative in the last Legislature, by one of the most infamous frauds that ever disgraced a party, are unanimously in favor of the renomination of Mr. TWOMBLY at the next election, and if he is nominated he will be elected—even if he be counted out again as he was before.

There is something almost incredible in the account of the brutality of the murder of his boy by the man MERA, who was lynched in Illinois last week. Nothing in the record of causeless, passionate cruelty, the cruelty of an angry and ferocious temper, exceeds it. The man whipped his ten-year-old son to death in the presence of his wife, who the day before had borne to him another child, and into whose sick room the boy had fled, blind with blood and dying. Such incidents in the midst of a pastoral community in a State like Illinois, startle us with the revelation of a savagery that civilization represses, but cannot wholly eradicate.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.

Mr. BOUCICAULT'S newest drama will be acted at Wallack's this evening. "Effie" will be capitally acted and illustrated, and if at all meritorious, will, without doubt, be the event of the Summer season. At the Fifth-avenue Theatre to-night, the fresh bill, consisting of the new comedy called "An Angel," and of the extravaganza "The Savage and the Maiden," will be interpreted, the entertainment being given for the benefit of Mr. W. DAVIDGE. At Lina Edwin's the Berger Family of Bell Ringers will this evening begin their performances. Elsewhere last week's representations are to be repeated.

Musical.

M. JULLIEN'S BENEFIT.

The benefit-concert of M. JULLIEN attracted to Terrace Garden, on Saturday night, an exceedingly large audience. The programme was one of unusual liberality and was capitally interpreted by M. JULLIEN'S orchestra and by Mr. HEINE, the solo violinist, by Miss ADA HEINE, pianist and by Miss ROSE HERSEE, Miss LISSNER, Mr. HABELMANN and Mr. HALL, vocalists. Before the night closed, a very beautiful silver cup was presented to M. JULLIEN by his friends and admirers.

Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION.

The Young Men's Christian Association will hold a reception at Association Hall this evening. Readings by Miss H. L. POTTER, music, and an exhibition of pictures will be enjoyed by the attendance.

PERSONAL.

Miss CHRISTINE NILSSON, though she has exchanged her City abode for a country resorts, and does not intend returning to New-York until the Fall sets in, is none the less diligently working in anticipation of the opera season then to begin. Her labors are prosecuted with the co-operation of the eminent maestro Signor CARLO BOSONI. Miss NILSON remains this week at Windsor, in Vermont. She afterward goes to the Catskills and thence to New-York.

President Grant on a New-Jersey Railroad—A Falsehood Exposed.

A statement appeared in the editorial columns of a New-York paper yesterday morning to the effect that President GRANT had on Tuesday last attempted to pass over the New-Jersey Railroad without paying his fare, and had been compelled to pay upon threat of expulsion by the cashier. The conductor is represented as having said that last year a conductor who passed the President was discharged by the railroad officials. This statement is entirely without foundation in fact, and the impression which it is intended to produce is the exact opposite of the truth. President GRANT was not on the road on Tuesday, and if he had been a passenger the conductors would have obeyed their explicit instructions and passed him free. The New-Jersey Railroad Company have invariably, since President JACKSON'S time, tendered a free pass to the President of the United States and the Governor of New-Jersey. Whether President GRANT has ever used his pass is not known, but it is certain that no conductor has ever been discharged for giving him free passage. The President of the Company pronounces the report and utter fabrication.

THE CHURCHES.

Services in Some of the Sanctuaries Yesterday.

Many of Them Closed for the Season—The Pastors at Pasture—Various Views on Divers Topics.

PASTORAL VACATIONS.

Closing of the Principal Churches in the City—When and Where the Clergymen Will Go.

There is an old saying, which doubtless originated some centuries ago, when the clergy were the guardians rather than the guides of the religious world, that the priest's holiday is the devil's work time; and like most adages which have a traditional reputation, it must have embodied in its day a certain crude but forcible truth. When both the moral and spiritual welfare of the congregation was centered in the minister, and it was necessary to consult him before venturing on any new line of action, the very dependence thus created made it necessary for him to be always at the post of duty, and a relinquishment of it, however temporary, was virtually a surrender of his charge to the power of the arch enemy. At the present day the question presents itself in an entirely different aspect; the devout Christians, at least among the Protestant denominations, are, in a measure, free from the dicta of Church authority, so that the absence of the Minister from his parochial duties for a month or two every year may be viewed in the light of a little wholesome discipline in self-dependency. But apart from this, it may be urged that the custom of clerical vacations being of late origin, is due to the fact that it is only within the last few decades that the salaries paid to ministers in this country have been sufficient to enable them to seek a few weeks of quiet retirement. In this latter respect the change has been radical: a minister is now valued and paid for what he is worth, in accordance with business as well as biblical precepts, and is not expected to be wholly freed from the wants and necessities of the rest of the human race. When, therefore, the hot weather comes on, and the wearied man who has been acting in the multifarious capacity of friend, pastor and counselor, sighs for the green pastures and still waters, where he may obtain the refreshment necessary for another year of toil, it is thought neither strange nor impious; and those members of the congregation who have not already left for the country pass a few Sundays in quiet home reading and reflection, or else fan away the time at some other place of worship. No one thinks of denying the necessity of the pastoral vacation, for, when it is over, the gain in mental and physical power is shared by every member of the congregation, each sermon evincing the sharp saline strength breathed in at the sea-shore, or the grand inspirations received among the mountains.

This year the exodus of wealthy people to the country is more general than ever before, and consequently, many of the churches which have hitherto been kept open all the year round, have thought it best to close for the season instead of allowing their minister to engage in the dispiriting task of preaching to empty pews. Among the Episcopalian churches from which accounts have been received, the most prominent is Trinity. It is needless to say that this church will not be closed during the Summer, neither will any of the chapels connected with it. The officiating clergymen are divided into two sections, one of which has the present month for a vacation, and the other the month of August, so that a sufficient number are always in the City to carry on the services. The rector, Dr. MORGAN DIX, will not leave town until the 1st of August, which month he proposes spending on a farm recently purchased by Gen. DIX, at East Hampton, Long Island. At Grace Church, on Broadway, the final service for the season took place last Sunday, the attendance was small, as most of the regular congregation had left town. Rev. HENRY POTTER has taken a cottage at Newport, where he and his family are now residing. During several weeks in August the church will be used by the congregation of Grace Chapel, while their own building is being cleaned and otherwise renovated.

St. Thomas Church, on Fifth-avenue, corner of Fifty-third-street, will remain open throughout the Summer. The building being a new one, both repairs and cleaning are for the present unnecessary. Rev. Dr. MORGAN is residing with his family at Garrison, on the Hudson, but will come down each Sunday to officiate. Until September, however, the afternoon service will consist only of prayers, the usual lecture being omitted. The rectory adjoining the church is nearly finished, and will be occupied by the rector on his return from his country home.

St. George's Church, on Rutherford-place, will be closed only for two weeks, in August, for the necessary yearly cleaning. Rev. Dr. TYNG has already gone to his country residence at Irvington, where he will remain until the 1st of September, his place being supplied by his assistant, Rev. Mr. WHITE. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach at the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Madison-avenue, each Sunday during Summer, though he is at present residing at Summit, N. J.

Christ Church on Fifth-avenue was closed yesterday. For two years it has been kept open through the Summer, but it was found that the attendance was not large enough to warrant the further continuation of the practice; on several Sundays the congregation consisting of only six or eight persons. Rev. Dr. EWER will leave this week for the country, but he has not yet fully decided where he will go.

Among the Presbyterians the custom of closing the churches for the Summer is very generally observed. Rev. Dr. HALL, of the Fifth-avenue Church, has already left for Pennsylvania, on his usual two months' vacation, and though his place will be supplied through this month by Rev. Dr. ROGERS, the Church will be wholly closed from the 1st of August until September.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of the Madison-square Church, left for Europe last May, and will not return until October. His place is being supplied by Rev. DE WITT GANTZ. The church will be closed during the month of August.

The Fourth-avenue Church is also close a during August, and the pastor, Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, will spend his vacation at the Adirondacks.

Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, of the Thirteeth-street Church, goes to Saratoga at the 1st of August, as the water at that place has proved very beneficial to his throat; though not fully decided, it is thought that the church will be closed during his absence.

The Methodist churches are generally kept open during the entire year, and though the different ministers may take a short vacation their places are supplied by other clergymen, though it often happens that no one is definitely appointed as a substitute until he is actually needed. Rev. Mr. COOKMAN, of Trinity, intends dividing the month vacation he will take in August, between Lenox, Mass., and Cape May, N. J. His church will not be closed.

Rev. Mr. WILLIS, of the Hedding Church, will leave town in August, though he has not yet decided where he will go. The same may be said of Rev. Mr. WYATT of St. Paul's Church. Both of these ministers will have their places supplied during their absence.

The Unitarian churches all close quite early in the Summer, and remain so until the cool weather sets in. Rev. Dr. FROTHINGHAM, of the Third Church, sailed for Europe about a week ago, and his church will remain closed until his return, in October.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, of All Souls, leaves this week for Walpole, N. H. The last service at his church for the Summer took place yesterday, and the edifice will not be re-opened until September.

The Church of the Messiah has already closed, and Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH is passing the Summer at the Appledore House, on the Isle of Shoals, in New-Hampshire. The Congregationalist Churches are usually closed a few weeks for cleaning, but other than this they are kept open. Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of the Tabernacle on Sixth-avenue, will leave on his vacation in a few days, his place being supplied by Prof. SEELEY, of Amhurst College, and Rev. Dr. HAWES, of Philadelphia.

Dr. CHEEVER has built a new house at Inglewood, to which he has moved, but will probably come into town to preach through the Summer.

Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, of the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, will leave New-York about the 1st of August, for a four weeks' stay on Pasque Island, at the mouth of Buzzard's Bay, in company with quite a number of his parishioners. The island is owned by a few individuals, and is the centre of some of the finest striped bass-fishing in the country. The church will be closed for a month.

Rev. Dr. ORMISTON, of the Reformed Dutch Collegiate Church, on Fifth-avenue, intends passing the month of August in Canada, starting at Niagara Falls and coming home via Montreal. His church will only be closed for cleaning.

The Church of the Strangers will not close during the Summer. Rev. Dr. DEEMS is living with his family at a farm-house at Eagle Rock, near Orange, N. J., but will come into the City every Sunday.

The Roman Catholic churches are never closed, and the clergymen, if they would obtain the benefits of country air, have to do so during the week days. The Archbishop and the leading dignitaries of the Church residing in this City, will probably remain here during the Summer.

The Jewish Synagogues will also remain open, though several of the leading rabbis propose passing a month or two in the country. Rev. Mr. ALDU, the chief rabbi of the temple on Fifth-avenue, will leave in a few days for Long Branch, and his place will be filled while absent by Rev. JAMES K. GUTHEYN, who now acts as his assistant. In the other synagogues the services will be conducted by the "readers" while the rabbis are away.

THE FALL OF PARIS.

Discourse by Rev. G. C. Lorimer, D. D., at the Pilgrim Baptist Church.

The Pilgrim Baptist Church at Thirty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue, was crowded to its utmost extent last evening by a respectable congregation, who listened with much attention to an eloquent discourse by Rev. G. C. LORIMER, on "The Fall of Paris." Men were busy today, said the reverend gentleman, examining the causes that led to the catastrophe, which led to the fall of Paris, a city which was the glory of Europe; a city which was called the eye of Europe, as Corinth was called the eye of Greece, a city whose triumphs in science and architecture excelled every modern city in the world. Why, asked the speaker, has God brought calamity to that great city? The people of New-York were more affected by those causes than any other city, as they were receiving from Europe people who were European in their nature. They will feel them in New-York yet, it was only a question of time. He felt for France, as she sent one of her brightest and noblest sons to help them to win their independence. In alluding to the catastrophe of Paris he did not mean the march of the Germans into it, but to the bloodshed and carnage which followed after the Germans had left. There was little cause for waging war against Germany, but NAPOLEON was not to blame. The voice of the nation called for it, and after the capture of Sedan the mob invaded the Chamber of the Assembly and denounced everything like concession, and it was the mob spirit which terminated in the Commune. The first cause of the calamity was a lack of moral, manly character, a manly, honest, stubborn character, and a want of a spirit of rectitude. The reverend gentleman alluded to the corruption of the Courts of LOUIS XIV. and LOUIS XV., and said that matters did not improve materially under recent governments. He denounced the late Emperor for being unfaithful to the Republic and false to his vows, and as an enemy to all republican institutions. The result of misgovernment in France was that when the crisis came the people were unequal to the conflict. The second cause of the calamity was the irreligion of Paris, which was the prolific source of infidelity. The Parisians were not to blame for their impunity, as their training led them to it. The reverend gentleman next alluded to the massacre of St. Bartholomew and the revocation of the edict of Nantes, two events, he said, sufficient to make a thousand generations infidels. The Church proved recreant to her trust, and when the first Emperor restored it he re-erected the power which has retarded the progress of civilization. That was the Church which their local politicians would endow, and the Church the members of which threaten to obstruct a peaceful parade about to come off in their City. In alluding to the Commune, the speaker said it was simply a reaction from tyranny; the lower orders were uneducated. He would not stop to argue whether the blame rested with the Jesuits or not, but he would never vote to put the education of the masses in the hands of any Church. It was the duty of the State to educate the people. The Commune had a germ of truth in their principles, but those principles struck at the Church, at the family, and at law and order in every shape. He regarded the acts of the Commune as the frantic efforts of men who felt that they ought to be free. The reverend gentleman dwelt on the importance of religion, and hoped for such a change in Paris as would bring the people on their knees praying to God for mercy. When the Americans become an irreligious people, Paris will be repeated in New-York and Boston. The working men were beginning to understand that war must cease, and when they unite to prevent it, war will cease. The working men will not be at the beck of Kings or Governments much longer. There were evidences of a coming storm, and it was time that the labor question should be amicably settled. In conclusion, the reverend gentleman called on his congregation to make an effort to found a church in Paris, which would encourage others to do the same.

RECLAIMING THE LOST.

The Water-Street Woman's Home—A Sketch of Rev. W. H. Boole's Work in the Slums of the City.

Among the many institutions in this City having for their object the reformation of the erring, probably not one has done its work more faithfully and thoroughly, and with less ostentation and at less expense, considering the results, than has the Water-street Woman's Home, under the direction of Rev. WILLIAM H. BOOLE, of the Beekman Hill M. E. Church. Entering upon the work some twenty months ago, that gentleman has, without the assistance of boards of trustees or any patronizing organization, and almost solely by his individual efforts, aided only by the charitably-disposed, who have provided funds for the support of the institution, converted KIT BURN'S den in Water-street into a temple for the worship of God, and where once was the rat-pit which was wont to resound with the yelpings of dogs and the shrieks of their victims, songs of praise and invocations to God ascend nightly. Some twenty months ago, when the excitement growing out of the conversion of JOHN ALLEN'S den into a mission had somewhat subsided, Mr. BOOLE determined upon establishing a home for the fallen women of Water-street. He sought a location in the immediate vicinity of the dance-houses, for his theory was that to save these women he must have a place near their haunts of vice, where those who were so disposed could take refuge and where they could be gradually lifted out of the slums, and made to work their way into respectable and honest life. He secured a lease of BURN'S place from his wife, who was anxious to get KIT out of the business, and at once proceeded to purify the den, and put it in condition for his purposes. This was accomplished after some labor, and the house was opened. Services were held on Sunday and prayer-meetings on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of each week, and the work of bringing in the outcasts commenced. Dormitories were fitted up in the upper story; the third floor was arranged for a sewing-room; the parlor, which was once the home of KIT'S Newfoundland dog and other canines, was prepared for the accommodation of the matron; the rat-pit was floored over, and converted into a kitchen, while the bar-room was turned into a chapel. Without missionary visitation the women of the street came in—some from motives of curiosity and others with a desire to reform—and soon quite a little family was gathered. The inmates were under no restraint; they were taught that this was a home which they were free to enter, and as free to leave; they were clothed, fed and lodged, and all that they earned by sewing was their property; they had free access to the provisions, and cooked their own food—in brief, they were regarded as members of a common family, and every effort was made to convince them that they were at home. No haste was made to get them situations, but by appeals to their better natures, attempts were made to convert them, and in many instances with astonishing success. After Mr. BOOLE had become satisfied that their reformation was thorough, he procured them situations in Christian families; some were sent to Dr. COLLINS' Home for Consumptives in Boston, where four now are; some died, and about fourteen are now inmates of the Water-street Home. Not only have women left the slums of that vicinity and taken refuge here, but girls have come from dens of infamy in other parts of the City. One case was that of a beautiful girl of eighteen, who had been enticed from her New-Jersey home to join a troupe of minstrels. She fell, but repenting, came to the Water-street Home, where she was retained for awhile, and then sent to her parents. Many instances of permanent reformation are on record, and Mr. BOOLE has reason to be well satisfied with the success which has attended his efforts. Notwithstanding the low character of the surroundings, Mr. BOOLE'S labors have never been interrupted by disturbances. Ladies pass through the slums in the evening on their way to or from the Home, and are not insulted, and even KIT BURN, in his lifetime, not only respected, but defended the institution. Mr. BOOLE refers to many instances where men, as well as women, have been converted by attendance on the services at the Home and at the daily noon prayer-meetings. Having gone thus far in this good and noble work, Mr. BOOLE is anxious to go one step further and procure a country home to which women can be sent for the purpose of continuing the work of reformation begun at this institution. It will need but a little money, and he is confident that that will be obtained as soon as the Christian public comprehend and appreciate his object. The best course for those to pursue who would form an accurate idea of the results of these labors of Mr. BOOLE, is to visit the Home, which they can do at any time, and they will be welcomed and depart pleased with their visit. The institution is situated in Water-street, near Dover. The missionary in charge is Mr. H. M. LITTLE; the matron Mrs. LITTLE, and the assistant is Miss JENNIE BAILEY, formerly of Dr. COLLINS' Consumptives' Home, in Boston.

PAPAL AUTHORITY.

Discourse by Rev. William Wayrich at the Church of St. Alphonsus.

A lecture was delivered last evening in the new church of St. Alphonsus, in South Fifth-avenue, by Rev. WILLIAM WAYRICH, C. S. S. R., for its benefit; subject: the "Great Schism in the West in the Fourteenth Century." The lecturer commenced by adverting to the early history of the Church, and alluded to the secession of the Popes to Armenia because they were not allowed to reside in Rome. He then passed to the subject of the separation of the temporal from the spiritual influence of the See of Rome. If the Church were separated from the State it would not be consistent with the normal condition of man; man was naturally under supernatural control. When the Popes put themselves under the protection of the French King they did not gain much. Man having an immortal soul, his spiritual condition could not be taken care of by powers of this world; they would undertake a function for which they were not destined. The Church should be independent in regard to spiritual matters; it had no superior power in the world. The lecturer next alluded to the great struggle for the Papacy between GREGORY XII., ALEXANDER V., and JOHN XXIII, and the final election of MARTIN V. It was quite competent for Popes to resign for the peace of the Church, as GREGORY XII. did. It was by the Council of Constance that JOHN HUSS was condemned as a heretic, and for being a heretic he was burned by the State authorities, who were responsible for his death, and he repeated his heresies at the stake. There was some hatred and political influence in regard to the Reformation, and the people were incited to a fear of the power of the Pope; this feeling was a great weapon in the hands of the reformers. At the time of the so-called Reformation the Ministers of the Church lay asleep in broad day-light and their deep slumber required a great rousing. The doctrine of the Reformation was the doctrine of the flesh. The Pope was the successor of St. Peter and the Bishop of Rome, but whether he must live in Rome, that was another question. For some years the Popes had been separated from Rome and they had to remain away a long time. A class of theologians had sprung up at that time who were always distinguishing without knowing and always dividing and never putting together. God had permitted the Bishop to be withdrawn from Rome for a period of three years. It was necessary for the Pope to be temporally independent. If he were not, what authority would he have, as a subject of the King of Italy, to instruct the Catholics of France, England and Ireland? It would be said that he was only acting at the dictation of the King of Italy. The Italian Parliament was like GARIBALDI, and were scoundrels and robbers. The Protestants were engaged in hair-splitting discussions, and were quite at sea. The reverend lecturer concluded with an eloquent eulogy of the present Pope, who was a worthy successor of St. Peter, whose Church was built upon a rock.

VARIOUS MISSIONS.

Lessons of the Indian Mission—Discourse by Mrs. Woodward, a Well-Known Missionary.

Mrs. WOODWARD, a lady who has spent fifteen years among the Indians, narrated her experiences, yesterday, before the children of the Laight-street Mission, corner of Laight and Varick streets. In a colloquial but clear and highly-interesting form she described the present condition of the Indians, and their relations to the Government of this country. She treated of the outrages frequently committed by them, mentioning in particular the massacre of Minnesota in 1862, but asserted that that crime was produced exclusively by the action of the whites, who violated the most sacred pledge entered into, and rendered the poor Indians insane from hunger and privation. With much feeling she spoke of the veneration for religion inherent in the Indian character, and their devoted attachment for the missionary. Her own life was on one occasion imperiled, and a knowledge of her vocation alone averted impending death. Never was a religious person known to be harmed, and the pale faces in general would be accorded similar safety did not their own injustice impel them to revenge. In regard to their vices she declared they were the result of their intercourse with the white settlers, and of their lack of virtue a Chief once said, "we can do nothing; we have never been taught better." Experience, she said, confirmed her in the opinion that their virtues were their own, while most of their faults should be traced to the wayward circumstances under which they have been placed. She described at length the primitive simplicity which showed itself in the manner and customs of the people, and related a number of amusing incidents illustrative of their generosity, kindness and goodness of heart. They were industrious when properly treated, and returned a warm love for any interest in their welfare. In conclusion, she advocated the policy advanced by an old Indian Chief, "take away your military forces; give us more missionaries, and the Indians, instead of being a terror to the white man, will be his best and most faithful friend."

Meeting of Teachers at the Howard Mission—Personal Experiences and Views.

A meeting was held last evening at the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, which was attended by a large number of gentlemen connected with the various reformatory and charitable institutions of this City, and elsewhere. The exercises opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, after which Rev. Mr. VAN METER, the Superintendent of the Howard Mission, read a letter from Rev. J. WILLETT of the Inebriates' Home of Kings County, Long Island, in which he stated that on the acknowledged standard that drunkenness was a disease, the authorities should take some means of hunting out and watching all cases of incipient delirium tremens that are now permitted to stagger unguarded in our streets, as they cannot be other than irresponsible for any deeds of violence they may commit. FOSTER may be hanged, he said, but it will have no more effect on this class than on the inmates of the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island.

Mr. TYLER, of the American Sunday-school Union, said it was the purpose of the organization which he represented to organize Sunday-schools among the destitute children in the West and South. They had sixty-five missionaries employed, and last year had organized 1,194 Sabbath-schools into which had been gathered 49,582 poor children, and had assisted 3,997 other schools. During the forty-seven years in which the society had been in existence, over fifty thousand Sunday-schools had been formed by its aid, at an average cost of $50 per school. More than 80 per cent of these schools are permanent and self-sustaining, and in many cases have formed the nuclei of churches.

Mr. A. C. ARNOLD, of the Baptist Sunday-school Union, stated that they had seven missions in operation in this City, into which, during the year, they had collected 1,575 children, and had in their regular list of attendance 590 names. He considered it a prime necessary that a man engaging in this work should be a lover of children, and not appointed, as was often the case, because he was good, or because he was too old to do anything else. It needed a peculiar organization, and persons so constituted must be obtained if the work was to succeed. It was also necessary that the missionary should be a man who could go into all kinds of society, soliciting aid from the wealthy as well as comforting the poor.

Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, of the *Sunday-school Workman*, deprecated the way in which many missionaries were accustomed to visit the poor. He did not think much good could be derived from ringing a bell, asking a word or two, and then going away; or by shoving a tract into their hands and saying, "Take that, you miserable sinner." This was a poor way to bring the sunlight of God into the homes of those who most needed it. One of the most beautiful passages in the Bible was that that spoke of the Lord visiting his people in the sense of remaining long with them, and it was necessary to enter into their work in a like spirit.

Mr. JOHN DOUGALL, the editor of the *Daily Witness*, spoke of the attempt he was making to establish a religious daily paper in this City. It had been made in Montreal with entire success, and thus far he had every reason to believe that New-York would prove an even better field for its development.

Mr. WILDER, of the New-York Association of Sunday-school Teachers, said in reference to the work in which his society was engaged, that it was their aim to be to the Sunday-school teachers what the State Normal School was to the day school teachers. They had regular lecturers, whom they engaged generally nine months ahead; these were required to carefully prepare themselves on some definite topic, and the amount of good that had been done by their meetings was incalculable. Another branch was the Sunday-school Reading-room and Exchange, where teachers might instruct themselves on any subject they had to teach. He knew certainly that more than 5,000 scholars were taught weekly out of this little room.

Mr. HATCH, the Chairman of the Howard Mission, said that there had been a great deal of theorizing at what should be at the bottom of mission work, but that he felt convinced that it was not pity or philanthropy, but the Christian feeling of human brotherhood. Until a man could recognize a possible equal in the poorest boy he met, he might try in vain to instruct in any way.

Mr. JONES, of St. Louis, said that he belonged to the aggressive school, and therefore believed in missions of all kinds. In St. Louis they were very much needed, as, with a population of 325,000, they had but 10,000 persons who could be called authenticated Protestants; the rest were more or less imbued with Roman Catholicism or German infidelity.

Rev. J. HYATT SMITH said that he was glad that a religious paper was to be started; that there had been one attempt made, but he did not know what in the *world* had become of it. He hoped that some way would be discovered in which ministers might be better utilized to do mission work. Several other gentlemen spoke on subjects appertaining to mission duties, and the meeting adjourned.

The Abolition of Grand Juries in Wisconsin.

The last Legislature of Wisconsin passed an act for the abolition of the grand jury system, and it went into effect on the 1st inst. Judge MILLER, of the United States Supreme Court, who is holding Court in Oshkosh, took occasion, in his charge to the Grand Jury of that Court on the 5th, to deplore in strong terms this action. The Oshkosh *North-western* in reporting his charge, says he reviewed the history of the system and the objects for which it was instituted, and said that "the people of Wisconsin, if they persisted in abolishing the Grand Jury, would have reason to deplore it as a great public calamity," and furthermore, "that, could the fathers of this Republic see today the Grand Jury abolished, they would think us a very degraded people."

THE THREATENED RIOT.

Preparations to Interfere with the Orangemen's Parade.

Wild Talk Among Irishmen—The Clergy Endeavoring to Calm Them—Preparations of the Authorities.

From all that can be learned, Wednesday next promises to be a day of bloodshed in our City. The members of the Orange Society are determined to parade, believing that they commit no breach of the American laws in marching in peaceful procession to celebrate an historical event. They do not propose to march as an insult to Roman Catholics, they say. They disclaim all intention of giving offense, but they cannot see why they should be prevented from commemorating the battle of Aughrim, so long as they transgress no laws of the United States. They claim an equal right to march through the streets with that possessed by Irishmen who celebrate St. Patrick's Day without molestation, and they also claim the right to defend themselves if interfered with or molested. Fearing molestation they will therefore adopt a defensive attitude.

On the other side, the Roman Catholic Irishmen claim that the Orange Association is purely an English society, which has ever proved itself antagonistic to republican government and institutions, and that the members of the Society in this City are not citizens of the United States, and do not therefore possess any right to march through the streets of New-York. They allege that the proposed parade is intended as an insult to Roman Catholics, and believing that to be the case, the various societies of Irishmen have determined to prevent the parade, by force if necessary. The Hibernian Society, the largest in New-York, have held private meetings during the past fortnight, and have enrolled thousands of volunteers for a picnic to take place on the 12th instant. Every one understands what the nature of the picnic is to be, and instead of purchasing creams and jellies there has been a brisk demand for fire-arms of all descriptions. Other Irish societies, including the Fenians, are acting in concert with the Hibernians, and so fixed and determined is their hatred to the Orangemen that they have all resolved not to work on Wednesday next, but to hold themselves in readiness to "sweep every bloody Orangeman clear out of New-York." The excitement among the Irish societies is most intense, and the battle of the Boyne is expected to be fought over again on the banks of the Hudson. Some respectable Irishmen have endeavored to prevent the action of the societies, but their advice has met with little heed. The old spirit of rancor is aroused, and it is threatened that unless some unforeseen circumstances prevent it, New-York will witness on Wednesday next scenes that will make the blood grow chill.

An account of the Police preparations for the Orange procession on Wednesday next, having appeared in a newspaper yesterday, Superintendent KELSO states that no information whatever has been given by those in authority to any one on the subject. As to the pretended programme which is published, giving the rendezvous of the Police force at Washington and Madison squares, Superintendent KELSO said it was "bosh," and Mr. SMITH, President of the Board of Police, said the writer had a very poor imagination. It is proper to add that none of the Police officials have permitted themselves to utter a word in reference to what has been done or is contemplated in reference to affairs on Wednesday. They have not even said that the Police would be used to protect the procession, but it is generally understood that the whole force will be used to preserve the public peace. Yesterday Mayor HALL was closeted with President SMITH and Superintendent KELSO at Police Head-quarters, and the anticipated trouble was understood to be under consideration, but the officials declined to state what conclusions had been reached.

IRISH CONFEDERATION.

A Debate on the Orange Question—Exciting Time—Resolutions Deprecating Disturbance Rejected.

Yesterday afternoon, at an early hour, delegates from the various clubs composing the Irish Confederation in this City, commenced to muster at No. 171 Avenue A, near Eleventh-street, as they had been notified by their Chairman, Capt. AUGUSTINE E. COSTELLO, the Fenian exile, that important business was to be transacted. The question of a meeting to be shortly held at Cooper Institute, was discussed, and it was resolved that the admission should be free.

The routine business having been disposed of, Capt. COSTELLO rose and said: I think, as American citizens, it behooves us to rise above all party considerations, and forgetting all political and religious strife, that we should once and for all, as one compact people, bury all dead issues. The sympathies of the American people are with us in this great movement, and one which I pray to God is no Utopian conception. It is our bounden duty, and we ought to be imbued with this idea, to caution our Irish brethren against imbruing their hands in the blood of Irishmen, for you all know as well as I do that a terrible religious faction fight is imminent on the coming Wednesday. Killing brethren in the name of God is a habit which has descended from the barbaric ages, and I do hope from the bottom of my heart, that on the day just mentioned, there may be no such sanguinary combat to be recorded of Irishmen as that which took place on the 12th of July, one year ago. I hope that Irishmen on that day will remember that they come of common stock, and that the name of Ireland should be a rallying word for good-will, and that North-of-Ireland men should not on account of their common descent conceive ill will to Irish nationalists. Respecting the Orangemen, we might, by simply ignoring them and their procession, (should they hold one,) to show that we are not ready to drag them on to fight and cause the sad scenes of last year to be re-enacted. As your Chairman, and an enthusiast on the subject of Irish unity, I have conceived it to be my duty to speak to you in this fashion. But mark my words, I do not strive to influence you in your indorsement of the matter in which you shall vote, but believe me, gentlemen, it is a serious question which is now at stake.

The following resolutions were then read by the Secretary:

Whereas, The aim and object of the Irish Confederation is to establish a republican form of government, and to eradicate from Irish soil all symptoms of English rule and tyranny; and,

Whereas, Owing to the prevalence of English laws and other offshoots of British tyranny in Ireland, a large number of our people took refuge in Republican America, carrying with them the determination to avenge such tyranny and its ingredients wherever encountered; and,

Whereas, The institution known as Orangemen is one of those English plants which foments among our people riot and bloodshed, thereby exposing us to the world as a people unworthy the liberty we enjoy here, and incapable of fostering and preserving it in our own land; therefore be it

Resolved, That we deprecate any attempt on the part of our people to obstruct or prevent the Orange procession, as it would evidently please England and retard the progress of Irish liberty.

Resolved, That we think if the same disposition were manifest toward freeing Ireland, it would be the most effectual way of wiping out Orangeism.

When Capt. COSTELLO made the remark, "Are you ready for the question?" a great deal of excitement was manifested, and some dozen of the delegates made a simultaneous bolt for the door, but their Chairman, after reproving them, requested them to vote aye or no before departure. One delegate was so furious that he actually tried to jump out of the window, which he would have done had he not been held back by the Sergeant-at-Arms. The votes were then taken separately, while the Secretary read out the names. One of the delegates refused to vote, saying, "The devil a way will I vote, but if the Orangemen are there I'll be there." The following was the result: For the resolution, 9; against it, 10—consequently they were not carried.

The meeting then adjourned till Thursday evening.

THE PRIESTHOOD ALARMED.

Efforts to Curb the Zeal of Their Followers—Remarks of Father Preston, Father Kearney, Father Flattery, and Father Quinn.

At the conclusion of the early mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday, Very Rev. Father PRESTON, who was celebrant, thus addressed the crowded congregation:

I wish to say a few words to you on a subject that now occupies very much the public mind. There will be a parade on Wednesday, the 12th July. A procession, called an Orange procession, will be made through the streets of New-York. Such a procession can only take place with the consent of the authorities, and they would be bound by their office to protect it from assault. Now, what I want to say to you is this—if such a procession should take place, I most earnestly beg and implore all Catholics to keep away entirely from them; not to go near the procession; not to molest it; not to interfere with it in any manner or form. Let them all on that day and morning go to their occupations as usual—go to their work, go to their employment; keep themselves in their homes and places of work or business; and if these gentlemen want to parade the streets let them do so. But if Catholics, or men calling themselves Catholics, listen to rash men or leaders of a rash enterprise, and be led to anything that may be an interference with the parade, it would, in the first place, be very wrong, and in the second place, a very great blunder. It would be allowing themselves to fall into the very traps that have been laid for them. They could ask nothing better than that you would interfere with them, and it would be a point gained for them should you molest them in any way. Interfere with them and public indignation will be aroused, not against Orangemen but against Catholics, and innocent Catholics would have to suffer for the acts of imprudent men. I therefore entreat you all to use your influence, personally, and give prudent counsel and say everywhere, "Let the Orange procession take place, and do not go near it." Unless you want the Orange procession to be a great success, do not attempt to hinder it. Let it not be said that men who call themselves Catholics were led astray by leaders of a society, secret or otherwise, and made themselves not only unworthy of the faith, but practically, of course not intentionally, worse enemies of the Irish name and the Catholic religion than the Orangemen themselves. The Orangemen can do you no harm, but you can do yourselves harm. Use your influence then, and give good counsel. This is a free country, and you are here enjoying its liberties. Do not act in a manner unworthy of your faith, which enjoins you to pray for your enemies.

The second mass was performed yesterday morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Father KEARNEY acting as celebrant in the absence of the Archbishop. There was a good attendance, although the day was very sultry. At the conclusion of the mass Father KEARNEY stated that by the Archbishop's instructions he wished to make a few remarks as to the proposed Orange procession. He begged that those present would not attend the parade which was to take place on Wednesday next, by a body of men calling themselves Orangemen, for the purpose of celebrating the 12th of July. By the newspapers, also, he learned that another body of men, representing themselves to belong to the Catholic Church, and who were members of the various secret organizations in this City, would also hold a demonstration on that day, and it was well understood that these men intended to clash with the Orange parade, and a disturbance would ensue. These were not Catholics in heart, and hardly in name, and should a difficulty arise it would be a disgrace to the Catholic Church, and therefore it was the sincere wish of the Archbishop that his children in faith should abstain from being present or taking part in the day's doings. He understood that the City authorities would protect the Orangemen, and he trusted that fathers and mothers, wives and sisters of the Catholic Church would use their best endeavors to persuade their friends and relatives from interfering with the Orangemen's parade. By so doing, the Catholic Church would be saved from disgrace and the City from bloodshed.

At St. Peter's, Barclay-street, Rev. Father QUINN officiated yesterday at mass, and at the close, addressed his congregation as follows: It is reported that certain Protestant A. S. Associations, which were originally of Irish growth, and which were supposed to be founded in hostility to the Catholic Church and sentiment, intend to make a public procession through our streets some day this week. It is to be regretted that these gentlemen should consider it necessary to have such a display; still, if they wished to have a good constitutional walk under a scorching sun in the middle of July, I think we are not called upon to offer our advice, much less to interrupt them in any way. The City is quite extensive enough for all parties. You will grant them that liberty which you claim for yourselves, although you might not claim what would be so odious to others. The newspapers have given it already a wonderful amount of notoriety, and they will be terribly disappointed if some disorder does not take place. It will be very hard on them if such a chance for a good sensation be permitted to pass without profit. I feel it almost unnecessary to speak to you on the subject, as I am sure you do not think it worth notice.

In St. Teresa's Church Rev. HUGH FLATTERY delivered an earnest and eloquent address at the early mass. He exhorted Catholics to be mindful of the spirit of their religion, and to consider how its Divine founder, when He was reviled, held his peace, and when he was expiring prayed for his executioners. The most eloquent reply the Catholics could make to any display they might deem insulting would be silence. Besides, many of those misguided men, the Orangemen, were born and brought up in the midst of prejudices, the relics of unhappy times long past, and were ignorant of the true character of their acts, and viewed them in a wholly different light from the rest of the world. The exhortation appeared to make a deep impression on the congregation.

St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church at Harlem, under the pastorage of Rev. EUGENE MAGUIRE, was, yesterday morning, dedicated by Archbishop MCCLOSKY, assisted by Vicar-General STARRS as celebrant of the mass; Father MOONEY, deacon; Father BAXTER, subdeacon, and Rev. FRANCIS MCNIERNY, master of ceremonies. At the close of the services, the Archbishop made some remarks relative to the Orange procession. He cautioned his hearers not to go near the procession, and to go to their daily avocations with no malice toward the processionists, and not to let any outside influences lead them to resort to any violence. He admonished them to let the Orange societies severely alone, and, as good Catholics, not to commit a blunder which would reflect upon them by being caught in the trap set to ensnare them by the enemies of Catholicism. He did not apprehend any trouble, as all true Catholics were law-abiding and well disposed, and would not go contrary to the teachings of their Church and violate the laws under which they live.

St. Paul's is an old church, but the growth of Harlem and the increase of the congregation made it necessary to extend its proportions. The whole of the area running through from One Hundred and Seventeenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street was purchased, and the church extended so that the interior as altered, and with the addition, has 160 feet from the entrance to the altar rail. On the ground adjoining commodious school-houses have been erected, with airy class rooms and rooms for the societies connected with the church. The whole cost was $30,000.

AFTER THE SERMONS.

The Effect of the Exhortations of the Catholic Clergy—Feeling Among the Irish Catholics—The A. O. X.—Threats of the Fenians.

The remarks in reference to the Orange parade on Wednesday next, made by the Catholic clergy in all the churches of the City yesterday, were the subject of much comment among the Irish Catholic population. The priests appealed to their flocks not to interfere in any way with the procession, but to keep away, so that they could not possibly receive any insult. The great majority of the Irish Catholics seemed to coincide with and be desirous of following the advice of their clergy in this matter. Animated discussions took place, especially among the Irish Catholic residents of the east side, in regard to the abstract right of the Orangemen to parade. A very few were willing to admit that, in their opinion, the Orange societies had as much right to parade on the 12th of July as the Irish Catholic societies have on the 17th of March. In opposition to this view the vast majority vehemently took the ground that the cases were not parallel, for while the St. Patrick's Day procession is intended to commemorate the introduction of Christianity into Ireland, the Orange procession is not a display in honor of their religious but of a political creed, and that the triumph of a foreign foe over Ireland. Historically speaking this latter view is incorrect, as the struggle between JAMES II. and the Prince of ORANGE was, so far as Ireland was concerned, one between dynasties, though embittered by religious fanaticism on both sides. And here a phase comes in which has yet scarcely been recognized in regard to the present state of feeling, and that is the influence of Fenianism in this anti-Orange movement. Numbers of well-known Fenians were heard yesterday to express their determination to stop the procession at all hazards. They declared that the remarks of the clergy were taken from a stand-point quite different from that taken by them, (the Fenians.) They declared that they had no animosity against Protestants, as such, but that as they (the Fenians) had proclaimed here the principle of Irish independence, and had, by their teaching and practice, separated religion and politics, they viewed this Orange procession as a glorification in the subjection of Ireland to British rule. This they claimed to be an insult to the feelings of the mass of Irishmen in this country, who are hostile to British rule, and, therefore, said the Fenians, they were hostile to Orangeism on national not religious grounds.

Three-fourths of the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians are Fenians, and though the remarks of the Catholic priests yesterday may have an excellent effect on the congregations at large, these societies, which are very numerous and powerful, may yet persist in their hostile preparations. Last evening a considerable number of the chiefs of the Ancient Order of Hibernians were present at No. 42 Prince-street. There was no formal meeting, but much conversation in an undertone between groups of them.

The People's Opinion on the Orange Parade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of this morning is a report of a meeting of Irish Catholic societies, at Hibernia Hall, held to take measures to prevent the Protestant Irish from parading on the 12th. I am an American, and am utterly opposed to allowing parades of any exclusively foreign societies in commemoration of any event not connected with our own national history, and feel that evil only comes from allowing them. I care not whether they are Dutch, Irish, Scotch, English, or any other nationality, they should all be prohibited. But thus far, they have been tolerated, and not only tolerated but officially recognized by our scurvy and degraded City officials, more particularly the very scum of the Irish who parade on March 17, in honor of a (so called) saint. Our public schools were closed, our City Hall decorated, every low Irish grog-shop and gin-mill in the City (the main-stays of the Tammany Democracy) trimmed with flags, and the streets kept cleared by our Police.

With these facts fresh in our minds, the resolutions referred to should rouse our decent citizens from their apathy. The low Irish Catholics having been allowed to have their parade, the decent Irish should also have theirs. Let the Mayor, through the proper channels, call out the whole of the First Division of the militia, with plenty of ammunition. Have them stationed at different points on the route of march, and near the picnic grounds. Let him notify the Irish Catholic societies that at the very first attack by any of them on the Orangemen, without any further notice, they will be fired on by artillery and infantry, and that the firing will be kept up till the streets are cleared of the scum. And, having done this, let him carry it out to the letter without hesitation or fear.

Things have indeed come to a pretty pass when Papacy attempts thus publicly to dictate, in the Metropolis of our nation, what societies shall parade in our streets. Are the Americans so utterly debased that they will not resent this impudence? If they are, they will continue, as heretofore, to vote at the coming elections for the Irish Catholic candidates. If they are not, they will vote for decent candidates. A few days will show whether Mayor HALL will do his duty or whether he will do the bidding of his party's masters. Yours, S.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 8, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read your article in this morning's edition, "The Orange Procession," it calls to my mind the fact, not until now any ways suggestive, that one of our militia regiments was assembled on Thirty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue one evening, some six weeks since, and instructed in the movements of street firing by "companies in column." A drill in such a manual has not taken place for several years in this regiment, so I am informed by some of its members, and in view of the turn affairs are taking for the 12th inst. is very suggestive of preparation. "Breech-loaders," in the hands of a regiment drilled in street firing, have a tendency to pacify any mob. SPECTATOR.

SUNDAY, July 8, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What is the world coming to? Have Americans any chance to get a living in this City? Do Irishmen (Roman Catholics) rule us all? I see in this morning's paper that the Irish societies would compel Mayor HALL to prohibit the Orangemen from parading on the 12th inst. Do you think he will? If he does he ought to be shot. I hear that the Sixty-ninth Regiment will be under arms to prevent or quell any disturbance. Now, which side would this regiment fire on? Would it be at the Catholics or at the Orangemen? I think it would be well to keep the Seventy-first Regiment likewise ready to participate in the affray.

AN AMERICAN, EIGHTY YEARS OLD.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 8, 1871.

Senator Yates on the Fourth of July.

Hon RICHARD YATES was invited to preside at the celebration of the Fourth of July in Jacksonville, Ill., and being unable to accept sent the following dispatch, and it was read at the meeting:

DECATUR, Ill., Tuesday, July 4, 1871.

To Hon. W. D. Sanders and others:

GENTLEMEN: I was very highly honored by the unanimous nomination of my old and new neighbors of Jacksonville for their compliment that I should preside at your, perhaps the most expensive and grandest, celebration of the Fourth of July which will occur on that great day this year. I cannot be there, but I would like to be there and say something, for if there be a day or time when the orator can have full sweep on the consummation of the mighty ideas of the declaration of our fathers made on the Fourth of July, 1776, it is this day. The Declaration of the Independence of America, not original with our fathers, but drawn from the twelve tables, and from the Sermon on the Mount, the idea of all the centuries past and all that are to be in the future, the equal rights of all men before all human and divine authority, is the mighty idea of this great age.

Kings and kingdoms, all Europe, bleeding France, our own terrible civil war, are the earthquake upheavings of this subterranean force of human society, marching with irresistible force toward the millennial epoch of an equal and universal humanity, and not till that shining height of divine teaching and human achievement shall be accomplished will the lion and the lamb lie down together in the bonds of brotherly love and close communion. I so much regret I cannot be with you. But then all hail to the glorious Fourth day of July, 1871! All hail to my beloved Jacksonville, and to old Morgan, and all her beautiful daughters and brave sons, and to the great State of Illinois, which is wealthier, more prosperous, and freer than any Kingdom of Europe. God bless our own green, bright, beautiful, glorious Illinois. May the lessons, the valor, the patriotism and the God-inspired wisdom of our fathers of '76 be our guide in the future as it has been in the past. Yours truly,

RICHARD YATES.

A Seasonable Family Remedy.—Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholic, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, and all Affections of the Bowels incident to either children or adults at this season of the year, are cured at once by Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and being pleasant to the taste, is an acceptable remedy to the youngest in the family. Sold by all druggists.

Freckles, Tan and Pimples are Disagreeable; if not disgusting. HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM subdues these blemishes and gives the complexion a transparent and marble purity. LYON'S celebrated KATHAIRON is the best hair-dressing and preserver in the world. It destroys dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out or turning gray.

A Blessing to Mothers. Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy.

Using, as well as Making and Selling, an infringement upon my BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH is violation of law, and will be treated as such. Be not deceived by the word "improvement." There is no improvement talked up that is not a direct imitation of my work put up in as cheap a manner as possible. My Alarm has had a practical experience of ten years and never failed. Where it has one objection, any "improvement" yet presented will have ten when put into active use.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Bishop Soule's Liniment.—Sold by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, and all druggists.

DIED.

BRISON.—At Millburn, N. J., on Saturday, 8th inst., FREDDIE, youngest child of John and Mary A. Brison, aged 8 months and 16 days.
The funeral will take place from the residence of his grand-parents on Monday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 11¼ A. M.

BAILEY.—On Saturday, July 8, CHARLES P., son of Charles H. and Mary E. Bailey, aged 2 years and 15 days.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents No. 773 Lexington-av., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CODDINGTON.—On Saturday, July 8, at the residence of her father, Madison, N. J., EMILIE MERCEIN, eldest daughter of Rev. Ephraim and Isabel DePuy, and widow of the late Moses Coddington, aged 33.
Services at Madison, Tuesday morning, the 11th, at 8 A. M. Burial service same morning at New-Brunswick, leaving Madison at 9¼ A. M.

ELY.—At Westfield, N. J., on Friday, July 7, in the 67th year of his age, ABNER L. ELY, of this City.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 117 East 37th-st., on Monday, July 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

FINLAY.—On the 7th inst., at Newark, N. J., FRANCES, relict of Thomas M. Finlay, in the 102d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, July 11, inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of Mr. A. M. Pierson, No. 42 Columbia-st. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery.

JOHNSON.—On Sunday morning, July 9, MARY ETTA, only child of Tunis and Etta P. Johnson, aged 7 months and 6 days.
The relatives and friends of the family, and of the late Thos. J. Gildersleeve, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandparents, No. 146 Hewes-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, July 11, at 3¼ o'clock P. M.

KNOX.—On the 7th July, ROBERT, infant son of Theo. H. and Adelaide S. Knox.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 199 Halsey-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 10, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—On Saturday, July 8, at 8 P. M., GEORGE W., son of George W. and Emma M. Lockwood, aged 13 months and 22 days.
Funeral services at his parents' residence, No. 790 Lexington-av., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MEYER.—On Friday, 7th inst., JOHN S. MEYER, in the 57th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, Metropolitan Lodge No. 273, F. and A. M., Ancient Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., and Columbian Commandery No. 1, K. T., are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 9 East 34th-st., on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

NEWLIN.—FREDERICK, infant son of Howard and Frances Newlin.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 405 Union-st., near Smith-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

PATERSON.—On Saturday, July 8, at Newark, N. J., WM. PATERSON, in the 78th year of his age.
Funeral will take place on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 31 Richmond-st., Newark.

SMITH.—Suddenly, of heart disease, at the residence of his father, on Sunday morning, 9th inst., THOMAS VALENTINE, eldest son of Rev. Thomas B. and Martha M. Smith, in the 22d year of his age.
Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the First M. E. Church, White Plains, on Tuesday morning, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock. Train leaves 26th-st. at 9¼. Preliminary services will be held at the Methodist Parsonage, Morrisania, at 8½ o'clock.

SARSON.—In this City, on July 6, LILLIAN LUCY, eldest daughter of John B. Sarson, aged 7 years and 6 months.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, July 10, at 1 o'clock, from St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale.

SUTHERLAND.—On Friday, June 7, WILLIAM GRANT SUTHERLAND, aged 90 years, a native of Halifax, N. S., and for the last seventy years a resident of this City.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the house of his son, William Sutherland, No. 457 West 21st-st., on Monday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

TAYLOR.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, July 9, of congestion of the brain, BENJAMIN S. TAYLOR, in the 76th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

TRIPP.—In Brooklyn, Friday evening, 7th inst., ADELAIDE LOUISE, daughter of Ferris and Maria L. Tripp, aged 13 years and 5 months.
Funeral services at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, Monday, 10th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

VAN NEST.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, July 9, MARGARET FIELD, daughter of J. Janeway and Ida A. Coles Van Nest, aged 1 year and 25 days.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

VREELAND.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, the 8th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. JANE C. VREELAND, widow of Cornelius R. Vreeland, formerly of English Neighborhood, N. J., in the 83d year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday next, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the First Reformed Church at Hackensack. Her remains will be taken to English Neighborhood for interment. Friends wishing to return to the City can take the 4 o'clock train of the Northern Railroad, near the place of interment.

WILLS.—On 7th month, 8th, DANIEL J. WILLS, aged 40 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 313 South 1st-st., Jersey City, on second day, (10th inst.,) at 1 P. M. The remains will be interred at Friends Cemetery at Brooklyn.

WILLIAMS.—On Sunday, July 9, JESSIE, youngest daughter of Bennett and M. A. Williams, aged 4 months and 27 days.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 343 East 15th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.
Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3¼ P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

ROOMS—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, TO let, at No. 118 Macdougal-st.; gas and bath; terms reasonable to gentlemen wishing a permanent home.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

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POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A primary meeting for the election of officers of the Republican Association and delegates to the Central Committee will be held at their rooms, No. 154 Franklin-st., on TUESDAY, July 11. Polls open from 3 o'clock P. M. until 7 o'clock P. M.
NATHAN KINGSLEY, JR., President.
WILLIAM M. MONEGEL, Secretary.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The primary election of the above Association will take place on TUESDAY, 11th inst., at No. 181 Chatham-st. Polls open from 3 until 7 P. M.
DENIS SHEA, Chairman.
MATHEW STEWART, Secretary.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election for officers of the Association, and for members of the Central Committee, will be held at No. 102 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, July 11. The polls will be open from 3 P. M. until 7 P. M.
CHARLES N. BRACKETT, Chairman.
GEO. NETHERCOTT, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Enrolling Committee for this district will hold their final meeting at No. 130 Prince-st., on FRIDAY, 14th inst. from 4 to 10 o'clock P. M., to hear objections and complete the enrollment.
JAMES WINTERBOTTOM, Chairman.
JOSEPH MURPHY, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—An election for officers and delegates to the Central Committee, will be held at Clinton Garden, No. 126 Clinton-st., on TUESDAY MORNING, July 11, inst. The polls will be open from 8 A. M. until 12 M.
DAVID G. CAYWOOD, Chairman.
HENRY A. SMITH, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The primary election for officers of the Republican Association and delegates to the Central Committee will be held at No. 86 6th-av., on TUESDAY, 11th inst., from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
F. A. CONKLING, Secretary. JOHN D. LAWSON, Chairman.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Republicans of this district, enrolled in pursuance of the direction of the Republican State Committee, will meet at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., on TUESDAY, July 11, between the hours of 3 and 7 P. M., for the purpose of electing officers of the Association, and delegates to the Central Committee.
WM. H. PALMER, Chairman Committee.
JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A primary election for officers of the Republican Association and delegates to the Central Committee, will be held at Bleecker Building, No. 278 Bleecker-st., on TUESDAY MORNING, July 11, from 6 o'clock until 10 o'clock.
GEO. F. MERKLEE, Chairman Board of Inspectors.
ROBT. B. CARPENTER, Secretary.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Eleventh District Republican Association are invited to meet at No. 1,193 Broadway on July 11, to choose officers and delegates to the Central Committee. The polls will open at 3 P. M. and close at 7 P. M.
C. C. PINCKNEY, Chairman.
GEO. BLISS, Jr., Secretary.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The primary election will be held for the election of officers and delegates to the Central Committee on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, between the hours of 3 and 7, at No. 704 6th-st.
JOSEPH ARCHBOLD, Chairman.
C. H. SOUTHWORTH, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call issued by Hon. Jackson S. Schultz and Hon. William Orton, by direction of the State Committee, an election of officers of the above Association and delegates to the Central Committee, will be held at No. 161 8th-av., on TUESDAY, July 11, 1871. Polls open from 1 to 5 P. M.
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, Chairman Committee on Re-enrollment.
JOHN D. MCLEAN, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a primary election at Plimpton building, Stuyvesant-st., on TUESDAY, July 11. Polls open from 3 to 7 P. M.
M. B. BLAKE, Chairman.
HIRAM MERRITT, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election for officers of this Association and members of the General Committee will be held at Germania Hall, No. 200 3d-av., on TUESDAY next, 11th inst., between the hours of 6 and 10 A. M.
WM. HENRY ANTHON, Chairman.
D. C. STURGES, W. P. CUTTER, Secretaries.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.—A MEETING for the election of officers of the Republican Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District, and of ten delegates to the Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York, will be held at the hall, No. 198 West 48th-st., corner 7th-av., on TUESDAY, July 11. Polls open from 3 to 7 P. M. All enrolled persons who are in the hall at the time fixed for closing the polls will be permitted to vote.
JOHN R. RUSSEL, Chairman.
S. W. CLAR, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A primary meeting for the election of the officers of the Republican Association in this district, and delegates to the Central Committee, will be held at No. 107 East 28th-st., on TUESDAY, 11th inst. Polls open from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M. All members in the room at 7 P. M. will be entitled to vote. By order of the Enrollment Committee.
A. P. MAN, Chairman.
G. W. LYON, Secretary.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A primary meeting for the election of officers of the Republican Association, and delegates to the Central Committee, will be held at the corner of 3d-av. and 58th-st. on TUESDAY, July 11, 1871. Polls open from 3 P. M. to 7 P. M.
R. H. GREENE, Chairman.
WM. H. WARRING, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A primary meeting for the election of officers of the Republican Association and delegates to the Central Committee will be held at Grimm's Garden, No. 789 3d-av., between 48th and 49th-sts., on TUESDAY, July 11, from 3 o'clock P. M. until 7 o'clock P. M.
SEVERNS D. MOULTON, President.
JAMES OWENS, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—In pursuance of the order of Messrs. Schultz and Orton, a primary election will be held at Harmony Hall, corner of 3d-av. and 119th-st., on TUESDAY, July 11, for the election of officers of the Association and delegates to the Central Committee. Polls open from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
JOHN A. EAGLESON, Chairman.
WILLIAM HAW, Jr., Secretary.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Terrible Collision on a New-Jersey Railroad—A Misplaced Switch the Cause of the Disaster—Scenes on the Ground—The Dead and the Wounded—Statements of Passengers—Another Heroic Engineer—The Switchman Runs Away.

From Yesterday's Times.

A "switch" was "misplaced" yesterday morning on the New-York and Newark Railway, and another terrible accident occurred to make an additional blot on the dark history of American railroads. Four faithful men were killed in the discharge of duty, and eleven other persons were more or less dangerously wounded.

At 8¼ o'clock on Saturday, the 7¾ train from New-York, drawn by the locomotive Aurora, and the 8:05 train from Newark, drawn by the engine Plainfield, were approaching the Passaic Bridge, which is about two miles this side of the Newark Depot, from opposite directions, the Aurora on the north track going west, and the Plainfield on the south one going east. Both trains were exactly on time, and both were moving with great velocity. About a quarter of a mile west of the river lies a pretty little piece of woods through which the railroad runs, crossing a wide marsh on this side of the grove, and entering the outskirts of Newark immediately on the other side. In this copse an extra track has been laid, diagonally across the regular tracks, for the use of a dirt-train, and this additional track of course makes a switch necessary. Just as FRANK KERMAN, the engineer of the Plainfield sighted through the trees the Aurora's train thundering toward him, at the rate of thirty miles an hour, yesterday, he also got a glimpse of the switch signal, and his blood ran cold as he saw that the switch had been left open, and that in one minute his train would be thrown into the same track with the approaching one. He whistled down brakes three times violently, and attempted to slow up, but only a hundred yards intervened—the New-York train came thundering on unconscious of danger—and before the speed was perceptibly reduced the Plainfield caught the wide switch and was thrown off on to the ties, pitching into the Aurora almost simultaneously, striking her on the quarter.

THE STORY OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

In the marshy field on the side of the track just on the very edge of the wood, not forty feet from the track, THEODORE WILSON and GEORGE JAZORS were mowing, and the terrible scene was enacted almost over their heads, they being, with two exceptions, the only eye-witnesses of it. WILSON says: "I was mowing with my back turned when I heard the Plainfield whistle furiously, and turning saw her train approaching the switch at high speed, the Aurora being then distant about a hundred yards, toward the river. I suddenly saw pieces of wood fly out of the tender of the Plainfield, and then the engine itself began bouncing over the sleepers. The motions of the train were like three jumps, the whistle screeching furiously all the while, and the jolting on the sleepers making such a noise that it was heard at my father's farm-house, half a mile off. I hardly had time to realize the danger before crash! the two came together with a sound like thunder, both boilers bursting simultaneously. The engines seemed to stand on their hinder wheels, and plow into each other, twenty feet up in the air. The smoke and steam rushing out almost obscured the view, but the Aurora could be seen to balance in the air a second and then come crushing into the ditch, the tender shooting over from behind and falling on top of her with a fearful smash, shaking the house at a half mile's distance. Two of the cars attached to her "telescoped" at once and caught fire. The Plainfield stood almost erect in the air, and her tender and heavily-loaded passenger-cars came smashing up against her, as if they would tear themselves to pieces; sides, doors and roofs seemed to fly into a million pieces."

This seems to be an exact description of the scene. If the engines had struck full in front the effect would have been very different, but they struck quartering, and, to use the language of the bridge-keeper, who saw the end view, "the engines merely seemed to touch and then to fly apart, one on one side and one the other." The account of the only other witness of the scene, who saw the affair from a great distance, corroborated this statement. He said the clang sounded in his ears, two miles away, like the hammering of a rail.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

WILSON rushed to the aid of the victims through mud and water, and the first persons whom he saw issue from the cars were two men who crawled out of the window and "ran for Newark as if they thought the world was coming to an end." Then more people began to come out of doors, windows and holes in the top of cars, and efforts were begun for finding the dead and wounded. Under the blazing Aurora could be seen a portion of the body of GEORGE HILL, her engineer, almost entirely buried under a vast weight of iron ruins. For him nothing could then be done. The body of JOHN ROCKFELLOW, fireman of the Aurora, also devoid of life, was extricated from her ruins. On the other train only one man was killed outright, DANIEL WHITE, the brakeman, who stood between the two first "telescoped" cars of the Plainfield's train striving to stop her, and jammed between them. On the Aurora's train WM. RUSSELL and JOHN B. HOFFMAN, brakemen, were slightly injured, they being the only persons in either of the two front cars. On the other train FRANK KERMAN, the brave engineer, was found to be terribly scalded, and his leg was torn off at the knee. He lived only till 11 o'clock. SAMUEL S. TAYLOR, who is employed in the depot to care for the engines, was on the locomotive as a passenger. He jumped off a moment before it struck, but was terribly scalded externally by the bursting of the boiler, and also inhaled a frightful amount of steam. He died at a late hour that night in great agony. GEO. BANKS, the regular fireman of the Plainfield, was terribly scalded and much lacerated. None of the others were dangerously wounded, some of them received very painful cuts and bruises. They were Minnie Garrity, Stephen Young, George Terbune, John P. Jube, David Anderson, Stephen A. Dickenson, Frank Adams, H. Fuhrhaus, Daniel Lettor, A. C. Van Fleet, C. W. Juhnke and R. Burke.

By the time the unfortunate sufferers had all been rescued from the ruins, the two front cars of the Aurora's train were a mass of flames; the fire alarm had been sounded, and the Newark Fire Department, and a force of men from the railroad depot were on their way to the scene of disaster. During this interval tremendous excitement reigned among the passengers.

A PASSENGER'S STORY.

Mr. C. S. PLUMMER, who was a passenger upon the Plainfield's train from Newark, gives his impression of the accident at this time as follows: "I was sitting in the rear car, and soon after leaving Newark was surprised to hear the whistle for 'down brakes' repeated three times. I then felt a sudden jarring, bump! bump! bump! as we left the rails and jostled on the sleepers. Then in a second came the final shock, throwing every one out of their seats, one man flying several feet through the air, while others were thrown upon the floor and over the seats. The passengers speedily made their escape from the *débris* by windows and doors. After leaving the car I saw the brakeman DAN WHITE jammed between the two cars which had telescoped. Then proceeded to the other train and found one of the cars on fire. I made a careful search, but found that no one was seriously injured in that train. The passengers then came into the cars, and threw out the seats and all movable matters. I then examined the switch, and found it turned off, that is, opened and turned the opposite way from what it should have been, showing that it was that which had caused the Plainfield to take a diagonal direction across the track."

THE BRAKEMAN'S VERSION.

WILLIAM HOFFMAN, the brakeman on the Aurora train, gives the following account of his sensations: "I was sitting by the door looking at the paper when the collision came. I was not prepared for it; it came like a clap of thunder. I felt a heavy jar, saw sticks and seats flying about in all directions, and received a heavy blow on the nose. Looking up, I saw an opening in the roof and climbed out of it, dropping into the ditch. No passenger was hurt on our train, owing to a very fortunate circumstance. As we never carry enough persons on that train to fill all the cars coming down, we lock the two front cars. The other brakeman and myself were in the front car; no one was in the second, and the passengers were all in the third and fourth ones. It was the two front cars which were burned."

The passengers, after recovering from their shock, proceeded with their solemn work in earnest. The dead bodies were collected and laid beneath a tree, and the severely wounded were carried to houses in the vicinity. Mr. C. W. COMPTON, the enterprising undertaker, drove down with his hearse immediately upon hearing of the accident, and conveyed the bodies to a roomy and well-lighted vault in his building which he has fitted up as a private Morgue. There they were decently cared for and exposed for the inspection of their friends. Meantime by an hour of hard work the fire had been put out and the body of HALL having been rescued from beneath the Aurora, was set up to take its place with the others at Mr. COMPTON'S. The firemen then returned to the City and the railroad men proceeded to clear the track of the ruins.

The TIMES reporter found the bodies decently laid out in Mr. COMPTON'S vault, attracting a dense and most excited crowd about the doors. There they lay side by side, under the skylight, a sight never to be forgotten. Poor HILL lay on the right, scarred almost beyond recognition, his right side was fearfully burned, while the left one, on which he had evidently fallen, under his engine, was scarcely burned at all, the right leg was entirely burned away, and the right arm and side of the face, while the scalp was all gone, laying the scull bare. The skin was scalded from all parts of the body. A sickening smell of charred flesh filled the vault. HILL was a son of the oldest conductor on the New-Jersey Central Road, and an excellent young man. He leaves a wife only nineteen years of age, and a little son.

A HUMBLE HERO.

KERMAN lay next. He had died principally from the scalds, though he was also much cut about the legs and bruised internally. He had lived till 10¾ o'clock. Dr. CUTTER, of Newark, gave him every attention, and had made great efforts to save his life, but KERMAN himself had been almost without hope. He was a very fine young fellow. He is universally known in Newark as "Frank," and all speak a good word for him, including the railroad officials, who considered him one of the best engineers on the road. He seems to have enacted the heroic part. "I felt sure," he said to a friend, "that I could save myself by jumping into the ditch, but I hoped to save my engine and train, and hung on."

While KERMAN was lying on his stretcher in the Newark depot, waiting to go to the hospital, a brakeman who was slightly hurt came in. KERMAN spoke to him at once asking, "how is HILL?" The man hesitated and said "shall I tell you? Can you bear it FRANK?" "Yes," said KERMAN, "I can bear anything." "Well," said the brakeman, "HILL is dead, so is DANNY." (DANNY meant WHITE the brakeman.) KERMAN took the news calmly, but said soon afterward he did not expect to live. But he had done all he could to stop the train, and he felt satisfied. Next to KERMAN lay RACKAFELLOW, the fireman of the Aurora, cut about the head and bearing evidence of internal bruises. He had been crushed between the locomotive and tender. The last of all was DANNY WHITE, who had been absolutely smashed, and whose brains had been crushed out between the telescoping cars. In the afternoon the bodies were viewed by Coroner CHASE, who had impanelled the following jury: James Stansborough, (foreman,) Ephraim Ham, George Mathews, Wm. H. Smith, Peter Nugent, Patrick During, Benjamin F. Heaton, John P. Osborn and John Russell.

THE GUILTY BRAKEMAN.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, the man upon whose head all this blood lies, bears the reputation of a faithful, steady man. He has been in the employ of the Company nine years, and was put at this switch because it was known to be an important point. Immediately after the catastrophe THOMPSON disappeared but was subsequently arrested. It was averred at the office that the whole responsibility lay upon THOMPSON, and it is said, on the best authority, that THOMPSON himself went to an employe of the road just after the accident, and said "I'm to blame for all this. What shall I do?"

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the past week, ending with Saturday, July 8, business has been dull, and but few transactions of any importance have been effected. The only public sales of City real estate consummated were made at the Exchange Thursday and Friday, July 6 and 7 respectively, JOSEPH MCGUIRE on the first-named day disposing of a leasehold property on Twenty-second-street, near Tenth-avenue, for $7,250, while on Friday, MULLER, WILKINS & CO. sold a five-story brick house and lot on the north side of the same street, 450 feet west of Fourth-avenue, for $60,500. This last sale was erroneously reported on Saturday, the price realized being quoted at $20,500, whereas the mortgage sum of $40,000 should have been included in the purchase money. The total value of City property sold for the week, as above noted, is therefore only $67,750 as against the sum of $656,125 for the week ending Saturday, July 1.

In the matter of suburban auctions, also, but little has been accomplished, the only sales reported for the week having been the following: At Jersey City, Monday, July 3, twenty-three lots sold for $34,000, by LEWIS E. WOOD, and at Alturas, Rockland County, Tuesday, July 4, fifty-five lots, sold by S. DINGEE & CO., for $9,500. Total value of country property disposed of for the week, $43,500. Corresponding figures for previous week, including the result of two sales, one at New-Rochelle and the other at Jersey City, not reported until Monday last, $227,500. The reason for the general inactivity of the market is mainly owing to the season of the year, as always, except in country auctions, sales are light in July and August, but added to this, the Fourth of July occurring in the middle of the week seriously interrupted business, and hence the lack of interest. In regard to real estate, particularly in City property, the season may be said to be closed, as no sales of importance, except under Court orders, will be held until September, when, if we may rely upon the judgment of those conversant with such matters, the market will be a decidedly active one. The transactions recently privately effected all indicate this result, which, if successful, will create a good business, while, on the other hand, if the real estate now firmly held should from any cause be forced to a sale, the Fall season will, to the auctioneers at any rate, prove profitable.

THIS WEEK'S BUSINESS.

For the present week, the sales to take place are as follows: Today, at the Exchange, at public auction, in partition, JAMES M. MILLER will dispose of the premises known as No. 208 West Twenty-sixth-street, south side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, embracing a four-story brick house, 23.4 by 48, with lot, in size 23.4 by 98.9. To-morrow, (Tuesday,) July 11, the same auctioneer will also sell, at the Exchange, under two Supreme Court orders in foreclosure, Messrs. N. JARVIS, Jr., and D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., respectively, referees, City property, as follows: One lot 20 by 50 located on the south-east corner of Church and Lispenard streets, and a house and lot, the latter 24 by 96, situate on the north side of Madison-street, 120 feet east of Scammel-street. The above are the only sales of New-York real estate thus far proposed for the week.

Probably the most important auction now advertised, and the one attracting the greater show of public attention, is that to be held at Flushing to-morrow by JOHNSON & MILLER, at which 500 choice village lots will be offered, all eligibly located, and together forming one of the most desirable pieces of property that has been sold at auction during the present season. The lots to be disposed of are within the village limits; they are situated on streets already graded, and are otherwise so improved that for building purposes they can be immediately used. To those who are familiar with the advantages connected with a country residence at Flushing, nothing need be said, but if there are others who are in ignorance and desire a suburban home, to them we can only say attend the sale to-morrow and judge for yourselves if a really better investment can be made than to purchase one of the lots offered. Sale on the ground at 2 P. M. Excursion train for auction via James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street ferries at 12 o'clock, for which tickets can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-street.

On Wednesday, July 12, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, J. COLE, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of PHILIP S. CROOKE, Esq., referee. will dispose of the following valuable Brooklyn realty: 17 lots on Marcy-avenue, corner of Halsey and Macon streets; 16 lots on Macon-street, near Marcy-avenue, and some 32 lots on Halsey-street, also near Marcy-avenue. Terms of sale liberal.

In suburban sales on Wednesday, A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BROTHER will offer at Plainfield, N. J., on the premises, at 2 P. M., a desirable brick cottage, with two lots of land. House in size, 23x40; lots, together, 50x130. On the same day, EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, at an adjourned legal sale, will dispose of 1,000 lots located in the villages of Whitestone and Flushing, Long Island, belonging to the estate of DANIEL HIGGINS, deceased, and known as the "Higgins Nurseries." Sale on the ground at noon. For the remaining days of the week, no sales are as yet projected.

PRIVATE SALES.

HATCH & VAN DOREN, real estate brokers, No. 610 Sixth-avenue, report having recently disposed of the following property at private sale: Four-story brown-stone house and lot, with stable in rear, located on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, sold for $145,000 cash; also, four-story brick house and lot, No. 220 West Thirty-sixth-street, house 20 by 40, lot 20 by 98.9, sold for $12,500.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN IF BOUGHT NOW.
For sale, near 21st-st., in 2d av., three-story brick house, 20x50x100, in good order, with improvements; only $15,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE, ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—The fine property lately occupied by the Rutgers Female College, and being Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av.; 51x100; the buildings have a rear entrance, and are suitable for a private hotel, club-house or institution; price, $140,000; on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE below 42d-st., and above Houston-st.; several very valuable plots of ground with ordinary improvements. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NINE BEAUTIFUL cottages, houses and lots, pleasantly located on Avenue A, at Bayonne, Hudson County, N. J.; one of the most delightful locations in the country, near the station, and only twenty minutes from the City, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; possession immediately. For terms apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 119 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 165 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A BARGAIN.—SUBURBAN COTTAGE FOR sale or to let, combining advantages of City and country residence, forty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt streets; fifty trains each way by favorite lines of travel; situated near depot, in most attractive and promising part of Elizabeth; house is tasteful, spacious and modern fitted; extra large lot, well-stocked garden, fruit and shade trees, lawns, flower-beds, stable, &c.; admirably adapted to wants of a New-York business man, and sure to advance in value. Will be rented to responsible parties or sold at a sacrifice: title perfect; payments made satisfactory. For particulars and photographs, address H. O., Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR first-class City dwellings, a magnificent farm of ninety acres, watered and timbered. Elegant new mansion, fourteen rooms, all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water; price $45,000, mortgage $16-000; near Englewood, N. J., one hour from City, ten minutes from depot; elegant shade-trees and scenery. Call on H. DREW, No. 175 5th-av., or KAVANAGH, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., or address OWNER, Box No. 2,902.

RUTHERFORD PARK.—RENT OR sale; rent $850; twenty minutes from Jersey City; a handsome house, grounds, fruit trees and garden; situated within three minutes' walk from depot, upon elevated ground, commanding an extensive view; the house is finished with a Mansard roof, and has a piazza on two sides; it contains twelve rooms, and has all the modern improvements, including hot and cold water. Address Post-office Box No. 1,262.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR IN Haines Bros.' building, No. 27 Union-square, west side; will be let reasonable to a first-class tenant. For particulars apply or address HAINES BROS., No. 27 Union-square.

STORE TO RENT, OR LEASE FOR SALE.—The store and premises No. 436 Broome-st. to let, or the lease and good-will for sale; lease expires May, 1876; immediate possession. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—HUDSON RIVER, ONE HOUR'S ride from New-York, a first-class house, furnished, containing seventeen rooms, with stable, abundance of fruit and ample space for lawn and garden. Also for sale, in the same neighborhood, a genteel house, containing eleven rooms, with stable, fruit, &c. Apply to DEXTER & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION.
Crême de la Crême of
FLUSHING PROPERTY,
To be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, TUESDAY, JULY 11.
SPLENDID COLLATION.
FREE EXCURSION TRAIN.
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
500 VILLAGE (NOT FARM) LOTS
on graded streets, situated on
JAMAICA-AVENUE,
the court end of the accessible, sprightly, aristocratic and beautiful
VILLAGE OF FLUSHING,
near
THREE RAILROAD DEPOTS,
will positively be sold at 2 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, July 11, 1871, on terms so easy that all may purchase in this delightful suburb, and
OWN A HOME OF THEIR OWN,
NINE MILES FROM NEW-YORK CITY HALL,
and be in communication with the Metropolis by
FORTY-FOUR DAILY TRAINS,
running from
5¼ A. M. TILL MIDNIGHT,
at rates of commutation less than daily fares on City horse-cars.
FLUSHING LAWN,
The property to be sold, being part of the estate of Wm. Smart, deceased, now for the first time offered at public sale, has long been regarded as the crême de la crême of Flushing property, and, as such, has for years been eagerly sought by speculators, but the owners, fully able to hold it, preferred to bide their time, and for the welfare of the lovely village deal directly with the public, and we now offer 500 Lots, in plots to suit, with entire confidence that this is THE VERY FINEST SUBURBAN PROPERTY, so near the business centre of New-York, that has ever been sold.
SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN WILL LEAVE, VIA JAMES-SLIP AND 34TH-ST. FERRIES, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.
Terms easy. Maps and free tickets at office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, July 12,
at 2 P. M., on the premises,
POSITIVE SALE OF AN ORNAMENTAL BRICK COTTAGE
AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
one hour from New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad.
Situated on the main street, within seven minutes' walk of the station.
The house contains ten rooms, modern improvements; bay window, finished in hard wood.
For maps, &c., apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF SIXTY-FIVE VALUEBLE LOTS, ESTATE OF ELIAS HOWE, JR., DECEASED, BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT, IN PARTITION, UNDER DIRECTION OF PHILIP S. CROOKE, ESQ., REFEREE.
J. COLE'S SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the following desirable property:
MARCY-AVENUE—Seventen lots corner of Halsey and Macon sts.
MACON-STREET—Sixteen lots near Marcy-av.
HALSEY-STREET—Twenty-four lots near Marcy-av.; also, eight lots in rear of the above. On this property is a two-story cellar frame house; contains eight rooms, four marble mantels, &c.; also a barn and well. This property is very desirable and located near great improvements. Sale positive; title perfect. Terms—Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for five years if desired. For full particulars apply to DIMMICK & PERRY, Attorneys, Long Island Savings Bank Building, corner of Fulton and Boerum sts., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
We feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscriminate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trade-mark and general appearance, and to warn them that their only safeguard is to see tha the authentic seal of our firm,
J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,
is stamped on each article.
Determined to confine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest flax, by the best machinery obtainable, uniform in weight and elasticity, manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence, the consumer will be
GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL
the same durability and satisfaction in the wear which the genuine goods have always afforded.
J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.
BELFAST, Ireland, 5 Mo. 15, 1871.

PLAIN PINE-APPLE AND CANTON crapes; black, colored and white, striped and plaid, wash silks. Every variety of goods in our line, also American Indian articles. Catalogues sent per mail. FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, Nos. 837 and 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st., up-stairs.

MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATtern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts. STYLES FOR THIS SEASON COMPLETE. We FIT PATTERNS to the FORM and WARRANT them PERFECT.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) July 10, at 11 o'clock, within their store: 290 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, landing.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

PREMIUM AMERICAN WATCHES, pronounced the best and cheapest watch made in this country, sold in silver and gold cases, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th st., and No. 322 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank books, stationery and printing. Prices low.

GROCERIES, &C.

GILLIES'S CRUSHED COFFEES, No. 233 to 237 Washington-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address as above.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTItute prepares for College, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Superb brick buildings; $4 per week for board, fuel and washing. Fall term, Aug. 31. For 17 years the best sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Address, for catalogue, Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING-school, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—TWO WELL QUALIFIED male teachers (one as principal) are wanted in a boys and girls' school of high grade, near the City; also four female teachers to take charge of the elementary, preparatory, intermediate and girls' grammar departments; engagement to commence in September. Address TEACHER, Box No. 133 *Times* Office, stating qualifications and salary expected.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm-name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., expires this day by its own limitation, and is dissolved.
Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
The business heretofore conducted by us will be continued by Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., who will also act as attorneys for Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., of London.
CHARLES H. DABNEY,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JAMES J. GOODWIN,
GEORGE H. MORGAN.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1871.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general foreign and domestic banking business, in New-York and Philadelphia, under the firm-names of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York. DREXEL & CO., No. 34 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
F. A. DREXEL, A. J. DREXEL, J. H. WRIGHT, } Residing in Philadelphia.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, JOS. W. DREXEL, } Residing in New-York.
J. N. ROBINSON,

PARIS, July 1, 1871.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking business, under the firm-name of DREXEL, HARJES & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe.
DREXEL & CO.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
JOHN H. HARJES.
EUGENE WINTHROP.

NO. 64 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with us MR. GEORGE HALE MORGAN.
The business will be continued under the firm of HEINEMANN, PAYSON & MORGAN.
HEINEMANN & PAYSON.

S. B. MUSGRAVE RETIRES THIS DAY from the firm of MUSGRAVE & CO.
T. B. MUSGRAVE,
S. B. MUSGRAVE,
JULY 1, 1871. J. G. MUSGRAVE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned and HENRY M. SMITH and in the name of G. W. SMITH & CO. is this day dissolved. GEORGE W. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1871.
Sealed proposals to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 14th July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.
The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.
To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will inclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.
Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.
The Commandant of each Navy-yard, and the Purchasing Pay-master for each Station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.
The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.
The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; *and, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish.* The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.
Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.
As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be payed by the Pay-master of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1, Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 12, Leather.
No. 2, Cotton Canvas, &c.	No. 13, Soap and Tallow.
No. 3, Cotton Hammock,	No. 14, Ox-hides for rope.
Bag and Cot stuff.	No. 15, Brushes.
No. 4, Iron and Steel.	No. 16, Ship Chandlery.
No. 5, Galley Iron.	No. 17, Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 7, Chain Iron.	No. 18, Stationery.
No. 8, Hardware.	No. 19, Dry Goods.
No. 9 Cooking Utensils.	No. 20, Firewood.
No. 10, Tools.	No. 21, Sand.
No. 11, Tin and Zinc.	No. 22, Paints and Oils.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:
KITTERY.
Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 8, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 2, 3, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S
FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES,
Each Case containing one bottle of
OLD PALE BRANDY, | HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY, | OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT, | OLD BOURBON.
Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Oriental Savings Bank,
No. 420 Grand-st., between Attorney and Ridge.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and Mondays and Saturdays until 8.
MONEY DEPOSITED AT ANY TIME IN THE YEAR BEGINS DRAWING INTEREST FIRST DAY OF THE NEXT MONTH, AND SO DOES *NOT* REMAIN WITHOUT EARNINGS UNTIL CERTAIN "QUARTER DAYS."
DEPOSITS IN JULY, MADE BEFORE THE 21ST OF THE MONTH, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS IF THEY HAD BEEN MADE IN JUNE.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND OVER, PAYABLE JULY 1 AND JAN. 1.
Money subject to check at sight—(our checks pass through the Clearing-house)—receives interest from date of deposit at rate of *Four per cent.*
Drafts on Europe Sold.
TRUSTEES:
ALANSON T. BRIGGS, JOHN F. COOK, D. D. EARLE, JOHN GAYNOR, MICHAEL HEALY, SAMUEL L. KENNEDY, MANNING MERRILL, JAMES MURPHY, C. L. NORTH, SIMON ROSSMAN, GEORGE C. SCOFIELD, STEPHEN D. TUCKER, WM. M. TWEED, JR., MAURICE J. WALSH, JACOB A. WESTERVELT.
TRUSTEES WHO ARE OFFICERS:
MAHLON T. HEWITT, President.
ROBERT HOE, WM. P. BUCKMASTER, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN H. WAYDELL, Auditor; EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.
E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 23 Abingdon-square,
and
No. 8 8th-av.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.
Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after July 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit and bear interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
Interest commences on all subsequent deposits from the date of deposit as provided by the by-laws.
THOMAS MCLELLAND, President.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Secretary.
EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, } Vice-Presidents.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 & 3 Third-av., N. Y., *opposite Cooper Institute.*
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
By direction of the Trustees of this Institution, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after July 19, 1871:
ALSO, an EXTRA DIVIDEND, at the rate of One per Cent. per annum, from accumulated profits, being, together, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum.
Dividends not withdrawn will bear interest from July 1st.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 10TH OF JULY,—*and not later,*—will be allowed Interest from the 1st of July.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.
INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.
Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and, if not drawn, bear interest as new deposits.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary.

DIVIDEND.
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.
Interest for the six months and three months ending June 30, at rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid on and after July 21. Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit, and bear interest from July 1.
Bank books in English, French and German.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y. G. S. CHAPIN, Tres'r.

Broadway Savings Institution.
No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto. for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 17.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 6th-av. and 23d-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 draws interest from JULY 1.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1 that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable after July 17. WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Chatham-square.

Deposits and accrued interest	$2,789,823 74
Surplus	202,782 69
Total assets June 1, 1871	$2,992,606 43

$1 deposited weekly, will, in six years, amount to $369 03.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.
Deposits made now, or on and before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest, from date of each deposit, on sums of $50 and upward.
ALL DEPOSITS are payable on demand, with interest due. Send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1871.
DIVIDEND.
The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for six or three months, will be paid on and after July 17.
Interest not drawn will be added to the principal and draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3. P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVING INSTITUTION,
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the Forty-First Semi-annual Dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 17, 1871.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July will draw INTEREST from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
Six Per Cent. interest paid on all sums, from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All interest not called for will be added to the depositor's account, and will draw interest the same as a deposit of July 1. FREDERICK OLMSTEAD,
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary. President.
All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:
On sums of $500 and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and
On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th instant.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.
GEORGE F. THOMAE, President.
S. J. MACY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th day of July.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
All deposits made on or before July 10, 1871, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1; ASSETS, $2,446,826; SURPLUS, $189,415 37.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE July 20, draw interest from July 1. Interest allowed from the first day of every month. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 15 and 17 Broadway, Williamsburg.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES BLONDELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, July 6, 1871.

Cash Assets	$469,285 46
Cash Capital	200,000 00
Surplus	250,285 46

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand.
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President,
J. S. BARKER, Vice-President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
DIVIDEND.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 8th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.
JULY 6, 1871.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 148 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1871.
A semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent. has been declared, free from Government tax, and payable on demand. GEORGE ALGER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 10.

DIVIDEND.
The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 10.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 11 NASSAU-ST.
THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Alabama, numbering 1 to 4,000 inclusive, will be paid on and after that date at our office.
The Interest will likewise be paid at the same time upon similar Bonds, numbering 4,001 to 4,720 inclusive, whenever the holders of the Coupons can furnish satisfactory evidence, in accordance with the statute of Alabama, that the Bonds were held by bona fide and innocent purchasers prior to Jan. 1, 1871.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 251 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, No. 129 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.
A STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. (free of tax) is now payable. A return of Fifty (50) per Cent., (free of tax,) in scrip, to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, has this day been declared, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 1, 1871. Six (6) per Cent. interest on the outstanding Scrip will be paid Sept. 1, 1871.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 28th day of June inst., and remain closed until further order.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 136, CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. NEW-YORK, June 24, 1871.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY will pay a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. free, on and after the 15th of July prox. Transfer books will remain closed from date to the day of payment. Stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank for sixty days.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 21, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IN currency, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which date and until the 5th day of August next the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., June 28, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, payable to the stockholders registered in the New-York Agency, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York, on the 20th inst., until which date the transfer-books are closed.
MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock and scrip surplus fund, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA, First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 15, 1871, will be paid on and after that, free of United States Government tax, on presentation at the office of A. L. Hatch, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.
HORACE ABBOTT, Treasurer.
BALTIMORE, Md., June 29, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Seven per Cent. will be paid on and after the 10th inst., at the office, No. 168 Broadway.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO, BANKERS, NO. 11 NASSAU-ST.
THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Alabama will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 11 Nassau-st.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND Traders' Fire Insurance Company has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.)
J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

BUFFALO FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., BUFFALO, July 3, 1871.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office, No. 139 Broadway.
C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable, on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. free of all taxes, payable on and after July 10. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

STUYVESANT BANK, NO. 744 BROADWAY, CORNER ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after July 10. JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid on and after Monday, July 3. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 3, 1871. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 10. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1821.)
OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free of Government tax, payable on and after July 15, 1871.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

TENTH DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

BERDAN FIRE-ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the shareholders of this Company on the 15th inst. The books will be closed until that date.
CHARLES E. MILNOR, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK Company has declared a Dividend, payable at its office, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the 10th inst.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable women, mother and daughter; one as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as waiter and light chamber-maid, or as nurse and plain sewer; have the best of reference from their last place; don't mind going a short distance into the country. Call for two days at No. 283 West 15th-st., corner 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNtry by two neat, experienced, trustworthy servants, one as good cook or cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both thoroughly understand their duties; will live separate or together; have excellent references. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., opposite City Hall. Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; good seamstress; can cut, fit and operate; dress-maker, &c.; experienced nurse; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable young woman; excellent laundress, chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing, fluting and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; good City testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A WAITRESS SITUATION BY A first-class young woman and very good waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c., in the best manner; will do the waiting; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, a situation by the day or month; can cut and fit all kinds of ladies' and children's dresses and under-garments and operate on the machine; good references. Call at 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly-competent person as nurse, to take care of growing children and do plain sewing or light chamber-work. Call or address No. 1,305 3d-av., between 74th and 75th sts.

FAMILIES, SUMMER-HOUSES, HOtels, farmers, &c., suited immediately with reliable Protestant and Catholic male and female help, English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh and German, at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHer, and ironer, or assist in washing and ironing, by a Protestant woman; very respectable; good cook and baker; country or City; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNdress; understands French fluting, pleating, puffing and all kinds of finery and linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Apply at No. 206 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as good cook and baker; understands game, pastry, soups, ice-cream and making butter if required; willing to go to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 206 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A FEW more engagements, day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing, help with dress-making, fluting and folds, and all kinds of trimming. Call at or address No. 351 West 41st-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER, A FEW engagements; can cut and make boy's clothes; does all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; has a machine of her own; if wanted, would go in the country. Apply at 125 West 19th-st., first floor.

WANTED—ENGAGEMENTS FOR AUGUST and September by a thorough monthly nurse; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Address Mrs. R., No. 45 Elizabeth-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English woman as first-class cook; is an excellent manager; excellent references. Call at No. 99 8th-av.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORNER of 25th-st., will be found a selection of competent servants, suitable for private families, hotels and summer-houses, for City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook and baker; understands French dishes; best City references. Apply at No. 109 West 15th-st., rear, near 6th-av.

COLORED SERVANTS.
Cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, waiters, coachmen, grooms, &c., supplied at the shortest notice from SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook in a small family; a good baker; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 10th-st., rear.

EMPLOYERS CAN BE PROMPTLY supplied with capable and reliable Protestant and Catholic servants, for City or country, at WALKER'S magnificent Employment Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN on a gentleman's place by a North of Ireland Protestant man; is a first-rate hand over horses, and a careful driver; strong and willing and not afraid of work; best of reference. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a steady and industrious young man; understands the care of horses; a good driver; can milk, and willing to make himself generally useful; good reference. Apply at No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; highly recommended by his last employer; temperate, willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address T. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a steady, single man of long experience; is a first-class groom and careful driver; can furnish first-class City and country reference. Can be seen at A. VURREAU'S, Scotland-st., Orange, for one week; or address J. M., Orange Valley, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AY A SINGLE Protestant young Englishman as coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable references. Call or address for three days, J. B. L., No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable Protestant married man; no incumbrances; would take entire charge of a gentleman's small place in the country; five years' unexceptionable references. Call or address W. H., No. 537 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has several years' City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

VACATION WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to THE ALDINE is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send 25 cents for a sample copy and full information, to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

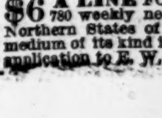
EXCELLENT SITUATIONS READY for cooks, laundresses, house workers, chamber-maids, waitresses, &c., at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A MAN TO MAKE HIMSELF useful on a gentleman's place, take care of lawns and of horses; can have a house if married. Apply, with recommendations, at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WITH UNEXceptionable references only. Apply at No. 1 West 19th-st., on Monday, between 10 and 12 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE
SHILLINGER ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY.
NO. 247 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 25.
This Company is now prepared to lay down their Patent Joint Sidewalk in the most artistic manner, and in any design, pattern or color desired, and at a cost far less than that of flagging.
They will also lay court-yards, areas, cellars of houses, floors of stables, &c., using the celebrated English Portland Cement, thereby insuring great durability, entire freedom from dust, smoothness of surface and beauty of finish, &c.
Specimen of the work can be seen at the Battery, Beach-street and City Hall Parks, and at Company's office.
Orders (the only genuine) received at the office of the Company.

SCHULTZ & WARKER'S

VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.
The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural ones as they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. New-York. No. 113 East 14th-st.

$6 A LINE FOR AN ADVERTISEMENT IN 780 weekly newspapers circulating in all the Northern States of the Union. Best and cheapest medium of its kind in the world. Estimates sent on application to E. W. FOSTER, No. 21 Park-row, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Britannia.....Sat., July 15 Sidonian.....Wed., July 12
Europa.....Sat., July 22 Iowa.....Wed., July 19
India.....Sat., July 29 Ismalia.....Wed., July 26
Columbia.....Sat., Aug. 5 Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 2

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabin, $85 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
5,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 9 A. M.
OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, Aug. 12, at 2:30 P. M.
BALTIC, Aug. —, to follow.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in middle section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $35, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, July 15
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, July 29
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.....Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, Aug. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ITALY, WEBSTER, Saturday, July 15, at 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, THOMPSON, Wednesday, July 19, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, LAWSON, Wednesday, July 26, at 11 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

NEMESIS.....Thursday, July 13 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, July 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, July 20, 4 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, July 22, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
To London.....80	To London.....35
To Paris.....90	To Paris.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship
HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON,
will sail on SATURDAY, July 22, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, on THURSDAY, Aug. —.

Cabin passage, gold, $80; steerage, gold, $25.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents.
Office, No. 40 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY

as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....July 12, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Cap. T. W. FREEMAN, July 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, July 12 Algeria, Saturday, July 15
Java, Wednesday, July 19 Abyssinia, Saturday, July 22
Russia, Wednesday, July 26 Calabria, Saturday, July 29
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 2 Parthia, Saturday, Aug. 5
China, Wednesday, Aug. 9 Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $150, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return Tickets.....$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency
Return Tickets.....$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT,
AND CONNECTING AT KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 15—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 13.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Aug. 5, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEBB.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will sail on THURSDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

SHERMAN (Comp. A. BLANCHARD, via Nassau).....July 13.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....July 20
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK.....July 27

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and Santo Domingo City. The United States mail steam-ship PERIT, Capt. GARDNER, will leave pier No. 4, North River, SATURDAY, July 15, at 2 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Friday, July 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Thursday, July 27

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R. The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, July 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, July 13, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 157 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 95 West-st,

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

O. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles of passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and lady traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK (VIADUCT) Railway Company.

DIRECTORS:

ALEX. T. STEWART, A. OAKEY HALL,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
AUGUST BELMONT, PETER B. SWEENY,
CHAS. A. LAMONT, LEVI P. MORTON,
JAMES F. D. LANIER, HUGH SMITH,
FRANKLIN OSGOOD, WM. T. BLODGETT,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN, RICHARD O'GORMAN,
JOHN J. BRADLEY, JOSE F. NAVARRO,
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, HENRY SMITH,
WM. R. TRAVERS, EDWARD B. WESLEY,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, MANTON MARBLE,
R. B. CONNOLLY, JOHN T. JOHNSTON,
HENRY HILTON.

HENRY HILTON,
President.
HUGH SMITH,
Vice-President.
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
Treasurer.
EDWARD P. BARKER,
Secretary.

By authority of the Board of Directors of THE NEW-YORK RAILWAY COMPANY, and in conformity with the terms of the act of incorporation in that respect, the undersigned Commissioners on Stock Subscriptions give public notice for and on behalf of the directors, and of such Company, that books of subscription for the capital stock thereof will be opened on WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF JUNE inst., at the following places in this City, viz.:

At the banking-house of
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau-st.
At the banking-house of the
BANK OF THE METROPOLIS,
No. 31 Union-square.

The Company is authorized to construct two Viaduct Railways or branches through the City of New-York, on the east and west sides thereof, from a common starting point at or near Chambers-st., between Broadway and Chatham-st.; also across the Harlem River and through Westchester County; with power to build additional lines of railway or branches, from time to time, in any part of the City or Westchester County. *The property acquired by the Company is exempted from taxes and assessments during the period allowed for the final completion of the railway in the City.* The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of New-York are authorized and directed, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to subscribe for **five millions of dollars** of the stock of the Company, whenever one million of dollars thereof has been subscribed for by private parties. *This conditional amount of stock has been wholly subscribed for and taken by the Directors of the Company.* On the completion of either of the lines of railway to the line of Westchester County, the Supervisors of that County are authorized to issue the bonds of the County to such amount as the Supervisors shall deem expedient, to aid in the construction and extension of the railway in and through that County. For the proper equalization of the interest of shareholders who may subscribe and pay in moneys at different times, the Directors are authorized to issue scrip for interest on such payments, payable out of the earnings.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION will be as follows:

TEN PER CENT. of the amount of Stock subscribed for, to be paid in cash at the time of subscription. The residue to be paid as called for by the Board of Directors, on a notice of thirty days, but no call at any one time to exceed ten per cent.

Scrip for interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be issued by the Company, payable out of the first earnings of the Railway on all installments paid on Stock subscribed for within thirty days after the subscription books shall be opened.

The Company reserves the right to close the subscription books at any time after the twenty-ninth day of July, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX'R. T. STEWART,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Commissioners on behalf of the Company.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1871.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO Railroad Company.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable Semi-Annually.

Issue of Bonds limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road. Bonds secured by a first mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, and covering every description of property the Company now own, or whatever they may acquire hereafter.

The Road is now being rapidly pushed forward to completion by able contractors, and it is expected that the whole route to Oswego will be completed next year.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each in Coupons; thirty years to run. Price 90 in currency and accrued interest. For sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

BIDS

For $500,000 Ten per cent., twenty years, St. Joseph, Mo., City Bonds, coupons payable semi-annually in New-York, will be received by the undersigned until the 15th of July next.

The bids will be received, either for the whole or for any less amount, to be delivered monthly.

Fifty thousand dollars in bonds will be delivered July 15, and the balance as fast as money is wanted for the construction of the bridge, not to exceed $75,000 per month.

I reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
I. G. KAPPNER,
Treasurer St. Joseph Bridge Building Company.
St. Joseph, Mo.

CHOICE SECURITIES.

Illinois Registered 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Missouri County 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Missouri School 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Kansas School 10 per Cent. Bonds.
And other safe and reliable investments, payable in this City. For sale (below par) by
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

WE WANT A LOAN OF $50,000 FOR two years at twelve per cent. per annum; security, 20,000 acres of fine Kansas land, selected in 1869, lying in one or more counties with railroads. If loan is made will pay expense of party to examine land and title. Address WILCOX, ADAMS & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 95 NASSAU-ST.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY.....892,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.

(Loan $2,500,000 already negotiated.)

We are prepared to buy the above bonds at current rates and to furnish them in limited amounts to investors.

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 39 WALL-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE
BELLEVILLE AND SOUTHERN ILLINOIS 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE 10 PER CENT. BONDS.
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
LONG DOCK MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Drafts on sums not less than $100 are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

WESTCHESTER TOWN BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

BY

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, O., June 8, 1871.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of June, 1871, it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this Company to authorize the issue of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Company, remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be holden at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization.

For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the question the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further notice.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, Room 44.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company: The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock of the 12th inst., at the office of the Consolidation Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $30,000 of said Bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION,
JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

A STATE BOND AND Railroad Mortgage Combined.

FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE SELMA AND GULF RAILROAD,
GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
FOR SALE, FOR THE PRESENT, AT 95
AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These bonds are a first lien, to the extent of $16,000 per mile, on completed portion of a trunk line of railway connecting the whole system of Alabama railroads at Selma with Pensacola, the finest harbor in the Gulf.

The road passes through the finest cotton, timber and coal region in the South, which now gives lucrative traffic.

The payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the State of Alabama, whose currency obligations sell at above par.

The direct state debt amounts only to $5,300,000, and its indirect debt, by indorsement, $8,500,000 additional, which make these bonds an undoubted security.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.

At an election held on the 28th inst. the following-named gentlemen were duly elected directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:

CARLOS VAN NORDEN, WM. P. COOLEDGE,
WILLIAM K. THORN, WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, RICHARD C. COMBES,
ELISHA BROOKS, THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN VANDERBILT, J. G. GOTTSBERGER,
EDMUND HURRY, SAMUEL RAYNOR,
DANIEL PIERSON, GEORGE H. PECK,
CHARLES BUTTS, JAMES BUCHAN,
CHARLES A. PECK.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held June 29, 1871, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., 8
OFFICE, No. 158 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.

At the Annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:

EFFING. TOWNSEND, ISRAEL CORSE,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, J. VAN WAGENEN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, JOHN R. WILLIS,
AMOS R. ENO, PRESTON H. HODGES,
JOHN WATSON, WALTER BARNES,
SAMUEL WILLETS, HENRY COFFIN,
DON ALON. CUSHMAN, JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
URIAH J. SMITH, CHARLES H. ISLAM,
SYLV. H. WARD, WILLIAM PALEN,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD, JAMES B. AMES,
EGBERT A. CLARK.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1871.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY entitled to certificates of profits for the year 1869 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same, immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON UNINCUMBERED City property, in sums not less than $10,000 each; principals only need apply. E. C. DELAVAN, No. 33 Nassau-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of staple Merchandise and Produce at lowest rates, and storage accommodations may be had on most liberal terms. Apply at Nos. 42 and 44 New-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $80 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS'
CELEBRATED PIANOS.

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT—FULLY WARRANTED.

Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

At prices which cannot fail to suit those in search of a piano.

WAREROOMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 27 Union-square.

THE FIRM OF RAVEN & BACON WAS DISSOLVED APRIL 15.

The manufacture and sale of pianos is continued at the old established factory and ware-rooms.

RAVEN & CO., Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VARIOUS makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

CABINET ORGAN, NEW, FOR SALE AT a bargain; best City make, five stops, knee swell, and all improvements. Call at No. 128 West 20th-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE HYSLOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 1st day of January, 1871.

JAMES LEE,
Executor.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNEE OF HIS Appointment in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At Coxsackie in said district, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES STRANG of Coxsackie, in the County of Greene and State of New-York within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

jy3-law3w* WM. E. LEETE, Assignee.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME PAIR OF dark brown coach horses, fully 16 hands, young, and believed to be perfectly sound; drive well single; accustomed to coupe, and each very stylish; owner has gone abroad and horses must be sold. Apply at private stable No. 145 West 38th-st.

A FINE SPAN OF BAY HORSES FOR sale, right from Onondaga County; perfectly sound, gentle and kind, sixteen hands high, and can trot together in 2:50. Inquire for STILWELL at Brown's stables, 8th-av. and 125th-st., south-east corner.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CLOSELY-MATCHED black ponies, 5 years old, about 15 hands; good roadsters, perfectly gentle and warranted sound. Apply to M. W. OLCOTT, Kingsbridge road and 182d-st.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 229 WEST 40TH-ST., A pair of bays, very handsome, and four saddle horses. All for sale at fair prices to close out. Call for Mr. RAILEY, from Kentucky.

A—MOST POPULAR SARATOGA AND Newport phaeton, Ham, sole manufacturer and patentee, and cannot be had only at my factory and repository. H.A.M. 4th-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S SADDLE HORSE, chestnut color, well bred, well bitted; Virginia stock; 15¼ hands high; for sale low. Inquire at private stable, No. 120 East 19th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO PLEASANT, DESIRABLE ROOMS connecting, on second floor, with gas, closets and privilege of bath-room, to let, with board, to gentlemen, on very reasonable terms; a fine opportunity for a party of gentlemen to obtain rooms together; location pleasant and easy of access, and house kept in perfect order. Inquire at No. 242 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.; also board for single gentlemen.

TO LET—PLAINLY-FURNISHED ROOMS with a French family; accommodation for housekeeping; low rent; references required. Apply at No. 62 West 33d-st.

NO. 37 WEST 22D-ST.—A HANDSOME furnished room on second floor, front; also hall room; front and back hall rooms on third floor; house first-class; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

THE NEW-HAVEN HOUSE,

In the beautiful semi-rural "City of Elms." Its modern improvements and most excellent table recommend it as a delightful Summer house, as well as a stopping place, desirable for tourists on their way to and from all points in New-England.

S. H. MOSELEY,
Former partner Brevoort House.

SURF HOUSE, RYE BEACH, N. H.
OLIVER B. PHILBROOK & SON, PROPRIETORS.

A quiet, retired Summer resort; close to the Beach; nicely finished and refurnished for this season; strictly temperance; the best of entertainment; terms $2 per day, transient company $2 50; last season the company included ten clergymen and their families.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

COOPER HOUSE,

Cooperstown, N. Y. Open for the season. Four hours by rail from Albany. Accommodations for over 300 guests. COLEMAN & MAXWELL.

ALBURGH SPRINGS HOUSE, ALburgh Springs, Vt., will be opened for the reception of guests, June 10, 1871. This house (which incloses in its grounds the principal Springs) is located on the banks of the beautiful Missisquoi Bay, Lake Champlain, sixteen miles north from St. Albans. The facilities for boating, shooting and fishing render this region peculiarly attractive to artists, sportsmen and pleasure seekers. The

ARE GAMBLERS FELONS?

The Law Against Gaming in New-York a Nullity.

Convictions Under an Express Statute Never Heard of.

All of the Tables in Full Blast Again—Grave Charges of Complicity on the Part of the Police—A Lengthy List for Their Perusal.

"If any person, for gambling purposes, shall keep or exhibit any gambling table, establishment, device or apparatus, or if any person or persons shall be guilty of dealing faro, or banking for others to deal faro, or acting as lookout or gamekeeper for the game of faro, or any other banking game where money or property is dependent on the result; or if any person shall sell or vend what are commonly known or called lottery policies, or any writing, card, paper or document in the nature of a bet, wager or insurance upon the drawing or drawn numbers of any public or private lottery, or if any person shall indorse a book or any other document for the purpose of enabling others to sell or vend lottery policies *he shall be taken and held as a common gambler, and is guilty of a felony."—Laws of the State of New-York.*

The passage first quoted stands precisely as we have given it upon the law-books of this State. By its terms, a gambler is branded as a felon, and as such he is as truly amenable to the laws as any other criminal who may be brought before the Courts. It will seem strange, then, to say that "within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant" no conviction of this class of felons ever took place in this county. Neither the venerable Clerk of our Court of Oyer and Terminer nor the experienced District-Attorney, Ex-Judge GARVIN, can recall a single instance of such conviction. It is true, to be sure, that "raids" are occasionally made by the Police, and a few of these vile establishments are shut up, but that amounts to only a slight interruption. The houses are closed, the players arrested, the various implements seized and carried away, but the next morning the prisoners are all turned loose again to resume their work, and oftentimes even the tools of the game find their way back again to be continued in the uses for which they were made. Slight fines are imposed upon some of the offenders, and others are bailed to preserve the peace, but this is the last that is heard of the matter. The "papers" in the case are sent to the District-Attorney's office, where they sleep the everlasting sleep which is common to indictments against liquor-dealers offending against the Excise law, and to such other indictments as may compromise friends of the powers that be. A few days pass away, and behold, the places are all re-opened, and in full blast again. Not a whit of good has accrued to the public, and no harm has come to the ruffians who violate the law.

RECENT RAIDS BY THE POLICE.

A short time ago the Press hastened to give the glad tidings, to a delighted community, of an extensive raid by Superintendent KELSO and his assistants upon the keno gaming dens of this City, which were daily and nightly debauching our young men to an extent that was alarming to contemplate. These games, to which attention was first attracted in the TIMES, were allowed to flourish for months without being disturbed, until their proprietors, emboldened by the non-interference of the Police, threw widely open their doors and made no secret whatever of their devilish business. The Police raid closed them—but only temporarily, and as was noticed recently in the TIMES, a mammoth establishment was soon afterward opened in Eighth-street, and no attention being paid by the Police to the gratuitous information furnished to them, the place continues to increase its gains, and other keno gamblers, encouraged by the success of the Eighth-street game, are rapidly opening similar establishments in different parts of the City. Nine of these places are now open and others are about to be started.

It is well known that for every game closed by the Police, another has been opened, and that though the interiors of the establishments are not exposed to the indiscriminate gaze of every passer-by, there is but little secrecy maintained as to their whereabouts, either to the Police or the general public. It is not unfair to say that few games in the City are unknown to the Police, and that no one else is so well informed as to their location and character. And yet, although the detective branch of the force could with very little trouble gather sufficient evidence to convict the gamblers, it is not done, and a duty for which they are constituted and paid is neglected.

CHARGES AGAINST THE POLICE.

It is stated upon the authority of some of the gamblers that money is paid by them to the Police to keep quiet; that small amounts make a patrolman "mum," and that larger sums render their superiors inactive, and that money conveyed mysteriously to prominent officials gives the gamblers a positive immunity from interference. It is also said that the Police raids, or "pullings," are sometimes only devised as a means of "raising the wind" by the force when short of cash. It is preferred to doubt these assertions and to believe that the Police, when made aware by others of the existence of an evil, are willing to attack it until it succumbs to authority.

The Police deny that they accept bribes for winking at this offense, and assert further that they do all that can be done to break up the vice. The value of these assertions will be tested by their action upon the following information, which was gathered for them by our most active and reliable reporters. If they shut these places up, and continue to do so until the business of gaming is thoroughly driven out of the City, the public will believe them; if they do not, they will stand before the people with a falsehood branded upon their foreheads.

ATTENTION, POLICE!

There is more gaming in the lines of faro and keno in New-York today than ever before, and that directly under the eyes of the vigilant Police. The following list of some of these places has been prepared, and is now offered for the attention of those who should look after them. Let us see now what will be done with them:

On the south-east corner of Fulton-street and Broadway there is an establishment kept by the firm of JANAREE & KLINE that does an extensive business in the game of faro, and is daily crowded with merchants, merchants' clerks and others.

At No. 139 Fulton-street another game is in operation, and is owned by one PENTLAND, an old and well-known gambler.

Another game is open daily at No. 139 Fulton-street, and is owned and conducted by one REED.

At No. 148 Fulton-street another game is in full blast; and at No. 149 is another which does a thriving business.

Around the corner, at Nos. 1 and 12 Ann-street, are two faro games owned and conducted by ABEL & STOKES, and frequented by a great number of foreigners. The game is one of the heaviest in the City, and opportunities are freely offered to all who desire to run the risk of beggary.

In this locality a raid was made recently, and all the small and insignificant games in the neighborhood were pulled, while the large ones were suffered to continue in their line of uninterrupted prosperity.

Next door to the Astor House, at No. 8 Barclay-street, there is a den of the tiger, where many of the heaviest games in the City are played, and which, although well known to the Police in the neighborhood as a gambling-house, has never been disturbed.

HEENAN, the pugilist, owns a game located at No. 233 Broadway, which is also well known to the Police, and extensively patronized.

JOHN LOVATT keeps a faro bank at No. 102 Chatham-street, and at No. 104 in the same street is another.

Several games are also to be found in Greenwich-street, and in the vicinity of Washington Market.

Coming up Broadway at night the usual gambling-house sign, a light displayed over a transom, upon which 573 in large-size numbers are painted, and a half dozen of unmistakable gamblers stand in front of the door, mark the gambling establishment of "Losengo" JANAREE, of the Fulton-street house elsewhere mentioned.

Further up the street, at No. 603, another game is located.

CHARLES MILES is the proprietor and manager of a faro game at No. 653 Broadway.

At No. 681 Broadway, in the frame house on the south-west corner, is a faro game, upstairs, kept by HARVEY YOUNG. In the warm season the windows of this house are generally down, and the players can be seen seated around the table from the opposite corners. Policemen in the neighborhood are perfectly familiar with the character of the house, and take no interest in the sight that can be seen from the street.

No. 711 Broadway is a well-known gaming-house, under the supervision and ownership of JACK NILES, whose profession and house are well known to the Police.

CHRISTOPHER SCHAEFFER, a well-known gambler, keeps a faro bank at No. 732 Broadway, and is on the most friendly terms with the policemen in the neighborhood.

CHARLES DAVIS is the manager of a gaming-house at No. 92 Prince-street, corner of Mercer, where faro, rouge et noir, and roulette are played. The house was formerly kept by CHARLES RANSOM.

Cards are now issued by one SNEDIKER, who conducts a large keno game at No. 26 West Fourth-street, between Mercer and Greene, and are industriously distributed on Broadway and the Bowery. Several keno games are said to be in operation in Bleecker and Mercer streets, but when the places designated were visited by the agent of the TIMES it was strenuously denied that any games existed there.

MURRAY & CRIDGE is a gambling firm, who keep the extensive house at No. 135 East Eighth-street, near Broadway. A full description of this house was given in the TIMES several months ago. Keno, faro, rouge et noir, roulette, sweat and all games of cards, are played there, and the establishment, magnificently furnished, is of mammoth proportions. Keno is here used as an introduction to the heavier games, and played on the first floor; those enticed in the house to play it are influenced by drink and persuasion to ascend the stairs to the upper story, there to try their hands at the game of faro. The proprietors of this gambling den boldly assert that they have a friend in high position who shelters them completely, and that all newspaper exposures of their house are simply so many good advertisements of their business; that their gains are increased thereby, and that they are desirous of such publicity. MURRAY, one of the proprietors, formerly kept the keno game at No. 616 Broadway, broken up by the Police in the raid, and he has told others that in order to run his game openly and successfully, he was forced to pay a daily tribute to a certain Police official. The same assertion has been made about the Louvre saloon, in the same block, where a game was kept previous to the raid. Singularly enough, both of these games were warned at the time before the raid was made, as well as the game at No. 720 Broadway, then owned by the present partner of MURRAY, in Eighth-street, so that they were enabled to avoid capture.

A few minutes' walk from MURRAY & CRIDGE'S establishment will bring the inquirer to the largest gambling-house in the City. The establishment is known as the combination game, and is composed of a company of the leading gamblers of the City, most of whom are interested in other houses. There are besides a half dozen other places in this locality, between Tenth and Fourteenth streets, which are not difficult to find to those seeking them.

To walk down Broadway again, at No. 702, will be found the gaming-house of JOSEPH JEWELL, and No. 685 Broadway is managed by JOHN CLUFF; another is located in Great Jones-street, near Broadway, exact number unknown, and at No. 9 Bond-street there is a game of an extensive character with a numerous retinue of hangers on.

Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY keeps the tiger for those desirous of playing with it at No. 5 Twenty-fourth-street, opposite the Fifth-avenue Theatre. There is not a man in the Police Department, who has any knowledge of the City, who is not perfectly well aware of the existence of this establishment, and there is not the slightest difficulty in obtaining sufficient information to arrest those who are employed in running the game and to send them to State Prison.

At the Capitol Saloon, No. 69 West Twenty-third-street, kept by JEM MACE and a partner, there are rooms upstairs, where many kinds of games are kept running. Faro, rouge et noir, roulette, Boston props, and cards are among the dangerous amusements with which this house is supplied, and these facts are all well known to the Police, but no measures are taken to suppress the establishment.

CHARLES RANSOM, the well-known New-York gambler, keeps a gaming-house in Twenty-third-street, near Broadway, and it is said that he intends to shortly open a house at No. 12 West Twenty-third-street, the scene of the Nathan murder.

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN'S game in Twenty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, is a place with which the Police are perfectly familiar, but which has never been interrupted.

A number of other games are known to exist up-town, in Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, and upper Broadway, between Twenty-fifth and Forty-fifth-street, and on the corner of Forty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, a keno game is now in full blast and apparently unnoticed by the policemen in the neighborhood. There are about a half dozen gambling houses on the Bowery, where ten cent bets are allowed. These games are patronized to a great extent by *gamins*, boot-blacks, errand-boys and the like. They are schools for the tuition of gamblers, drunkards, pickpockets, and all classes of criminals. Boys can be seen in these places nightly, with faces bloated with rum, bending over the faro tables, playing cards, smoking cigars and talking together in language filled with profanity and obscenity of the vilest description. A game of this character was conducted over the billiard-room at No. 161 Bowery, and also a keno game, until pulled by the Police. The bar-keeper says that the keno game will be reopened as soon as the warm weather is over, about the latter part of August or in September.

No. 155, a few doors below, is another game where faro is dealt on a cheap scale, and both places mentioned are known to the Police.

In the Bowery, a few doors from Houston-street, upstairs, over a cigar-store, there is another ten-cent game doing a thriving business, and in which two individuals named ROOME and BARKER are interested. A Police Sergeant in the Eighth Precinct informed a TIMES reporter that there were a number of games in that quarter conducted by colored men, of which the Police could take no cognizance until complaint was made. Of those that he could remember there was one at No. 21 Grand-street, pulled some time since, but now open; one on the corner of Sullivan and Broome streets, over a grocery-store, and one in Sullivan-street, a few doors from Spring-street, over a butcher-shop. On both river fronts there are also a number of games.

Over the drug-store in Grand-street, near the Bowery, is a gambling-house kept under the firm name of BROWN & ALLEN.

On the south-east corner of the Bowery and Grand-street BILL LOVELL, a wealthy gambler, and owner of several fast horses, has a game running. The house was pulled only two weeks ago.

At the north-east corner of Grand and the Bowery, MCMANUS, KERRIGAN and MCLEOD have a gaming-house, which is now running to a good business.

At the junction of Grand-street and East Broadway, GEORGE BROWN has a game which affords him an excellent maintenance, and at No. 116 Bowery there is another game, well known and of long standing, called the "Sawdust House."

The proprietor of the lager-beer saloon at No. 134 Bowery keeps a game upstairs for his customers and others who can be induced to throw away their money; and the old and familiar landmark of ancient New-York, on the Bowery, near Bleecker-street, called Gotham Hall, has also a game in full blast on the premises. On the Bowery, the third door above Grand-street, there is a notorious game, and on the same street, one door above Broome, there is another.

Over a rum-shop on the corner of Bowery and Hester-street there is a gaming-house, and at No. 39 Bowery there is one played only in the day-time, and kept by one GEORGE BROWN. CUDDY & CO. is the name of a firm of gamblers who keep an establishment at No. 40 Bowery, and at No. 41 Bowery there is still another "day game." At No. 46 Chatham-street there is a day game which is frequented entirely by Jews, and though they are all rapacious for gain, they are no match for the "tiger," which "skins" them daily. All of these houses are well known to the Police, and could be rendered useless by them for money-making.

To be added to this list are No. 761 Broadway, late J. C. HEENAN'S, a large game now open; PENTLAND'S, in Twelfth-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue, and PAT CUFF'S, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, in which place many a man in search of a rapid fortune has been fleeced to his sorrow, and to the misfortune of a wife and little ones at home.

THE NUMBER OF GAMES AND GAMESTERS.

There is said to be about one hundred faro and keno banks in New-York. This is the lowest estimate, but let that number for present purposes stand as correct. To each of these games there are the dealer, (the man who takes the money lost, and pays that which is won,) the cue keeper, (who keeps the cues to show what cards are dealt out,) the look-out man, (who watches to see that the dealer makes no mistake in the game,) and the waiter who receives the guests, ushers them into the den and attends to the wants of all. Lastly is the proprietor, who in rare instances deals the game himself. This makes five regular attachés of a game, without which one of the smallest size could not be run. To be added to this number are at least one "roper-in," who decoys victims to the house, and two or three individuals called "check charmers," who beg checks from the winners, or failing in that way, steal them from those excited by a run of luck, sometimes with the help of the dealer. Eight persons are in this way connected with each game. In larger establishments the number is doubled, and it may be safely asserted that there are 1,500 gamblers regularly attached to the various faro games in the City. To this number are to be added the small army of "ropers," belonging to no particular game, but "steering" for all, which might be estimated at as many more, making in all about 3,000 professional gamblers resident in New-York.

To entice victims into these dens, there are besides these three thousand, a large number of youths and boys employed in stores, hotels, bar-rooms, at cigar stands, soda-water fountains, and like places who are directly and indirectly employed as guides, to point out to the weak, the drunk, the unwary, the road to disgrace and ruin. This latter class of "ropers" receive a commission on the money won from the party who is induced or guided by them to these resorts, or else they do so through a feeling of friendship for the gamblers, growing out of numerous gifts or favors on their part. At one of the most respectable drug-stores in the City, where soda water was vended, our reporter was informed by one of these decoys—the young clerk in charge—that a certain establishment near by kept by ——, who was a "first-rate fellow," was a good game to play at—one of the squarest in the City—and that a man had lost $19,000 there without squealing or losing his good opinion of the game. The boy seemed pleased when the reporter started off in the direction of the game, and gave a knowing wink at one of his fellow-clerks. It is probable that this boy is encouraged by the gamblers of the establishment in question to direct those in search of the game of faro to that house.

If we are to have another Police descent, let it not only break up the insignificant games, but let Superintendent KELSO, with a firm determination for the good of the public, sweep away the mammoth houses whose success and immunity from the law encourages the growth of the smaller ones. Then let all be so incessantly watched by the Police as to render it impossible for them to make a livelihood in their nefarious business. If one raid is not sufficient to break up the work, let a hundred be made. Give them no rest until they have been driven out; and let those who are now under bonds for trial be brought to that punishment which they so richly deserve. If the gamblers are Judges upon the Bench, Police Magistrates, Court officers, ward politicians—as many of them are—or whatever or whoever they may be, let them be punished without distinction. *Superintendent Kelso can break up gambling in New-York if he will.* Will he do so or not? What answer, Mr. Superintendent?

THE MURDER IN CHELSEA.

Particulars of the Cold-Blooded Assassination of a Policeman on Friday Night—The Accused Murderer.

From the Boston *Transcript* we quote the following particulars of the murder of a policeman in Chelsea, Mass., shortly before midnight on Friday: "Last night, at twenty minutes before 12, Officers DAVID WILBUR and WESLEY ABBOTT were walking in company along Park-street, and when near Congress-avenue they were met by a man who passed them without speaking, but immediately returned, accosting Officer WILBUR with, 'Good evening, WILBUR; how are you?' at the same time presenting a pistol to the latter's breast, shooting him through the heart, causing his immediate death. Officer ABBOTT drew his pistol as quickly as possible, but unfortunately the first time he pulled the trigger the cap failed to explode; a piece of temporary good luck for the scoundrel, as this Policeman has the reputation of being a dead shot. The murderer then turned about and fired at the officer, who returned the compliment, and though seven shots passed between them, owing to the distance between the parties and the uncertain light of the stars, neither party was struck. Mr. WILBUR'S body was taken to the station-house, where Coroner FORSYTH summoned a jury of inquest this forenoon.

DAVID WILBUR, the deceased, has been upon the Chelsea police force off and on for the last fourteen years, and all who knew him will testify to the high esteem in which he has always been held during the many years he has served the people of that city. He was forty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

The testimony at the inquest, which was held with closed doors, and adjourned until Monday for additional evidence, was substantially in accordance with that given at the preliminary examination before Justice BATES, held subsequently.

The person arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder—CORNELIUS CONNER—is a young man of slight stature and dark complexion, and though he showed no particular outward signs of agitation, and was remarkably reticent, watched the proceedings with natural concern, but declined in most instances to cross-examine the witnesses. TRACY P. CHEEVER appeared as prosecuting officer. Patrolman WESLEY ABBOTT was the first witness. He testified that at about twenty minutes before twelve o'clock last night, he stood on Park-street, near Congress-avenue, in company with the deceased, who was leaning against a fence a few feet removed from him toward the avenue. A man whom he described accurately in accordance with the general appearance of the prisoner, approached them, and passing into the space intervening between them, walked up to the deceased, with the inquiry 'How are you?' drew what witness judged was a small revolver, and fired close to Mr. WILBUR'S breast. The assailant then turned and snapped his weapon at witness, but it missed fire. Witness then cocked his pistol and snapped it at the stranger, who had begun a retreat, without effect. The stranger again turned and fired another shot, apparently at the deceased, who had begun to stagger. The witness then succeeded in discharging his pistol at the retreating man, who returned the compliment and disappeared in the darkness. Turning to his companion, witness perceived that he had staggered nearly thirty feet away from where he stood when shot. He inquired if he was injured, and received no answer. He soon fell to the sidewalk. Several persons engaged in the neighborhood collecting night-soil, attracted by the pistol reports, soon appeared, followed momentarily by others who had been awakened from their sleep. Leaving Mr. WILBUR, who was evidently dead, in their charge, witness proceeded to the Station-house for assistance and a stretcher. The body was subsequently taken to the Station, where Coroner FORSYTH examined it. The prisoner declined to question the witness.

LOAMI KENDALL, JOANNA KENDALL, his wife, and SPENCER HOLMES, who were attracted to the spot by the pistol reports, partially corroborated the officer's testimony.

JOHN MCGEE testified to meeting the prisoner on the corner of William-street and Broadway, proceeding toward the square at 11:20 o'clock, or soon after the 11¼ boat-bell rang. Witness spoke to him and received an ordinary response. Witness had known prisoner two or three years.

JUSTIN PERKINS testified to seeing three men standing in front of Wilson's picture-store on Park-street, at 11½ o'clock. One of them, a short, thick-set man, he could recognize if he saw him again. He was not in Court. WILBUR was sitting on a window-sill about twenty-five feet distant, apparently not engaged in conversation with them. The prisoner asked the witness to describe the man more minutely, but he said he could not.

Dr. J. B. FORSYTH testified to being called to the station about ten minutes before twelve o'clock; found a burnt hole, evidently made by a bullet from a small pistol, in the left breast, two or three inches above the heart, in the vicinity of the large blood-vessel; it had apparently proceeded directly back into the chest, as though fired on a level with the place of entry; he might be mistaken as to the exact situation of the ball, as it was difficult to decide as to relative positions in so fleshy a person as the deceased, without a more minute examination.

WILLIAM P. DRURY, City Marshal, detailed the circumstances of the arrest of CONNER at his residence, No. 63 Park-street, at twenty minutes past 12 o'clock. He had evidently retired, and dressed himself when told that he was wanted. He proceeded to the station with the officer without making special inquiry.

This concluded the testimony, as the prisoner did not produce two witnesses that he desired to testify as to meeting him last evening, but he apparently admitted that their testimony would substantially correspond with that of Mr. M'GEE. He was fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury on the first Monday in August. The prisoner, who is a saloon-keeper, had an antipathy to the deceased officer, who had been the means of giving him a six months' sentence in the House of Correction for an assault. It is asserted that he had been heard to threaten to get even with the officer.

Mr. ABBOTT, the principal witness, is a newly-appointed officer, though his former position, as toll-gatherer on Chelsea Bridge for years, would seem to eminently fit him for his new position."

Capture of a Monster Drum-Fish.

Some gentlemen of this City went on a fishing expedition, recently, to Bergen Point, N. J., to catch weak fish. Instead of catching weak fish, they caught one strong enough to pull the boat, containing three men and a boy, around Newark Bay, for a space of fifteen minutes. The monster of the deep proved to be a huge drum-fish weighing fifty-eight and a half pounds, measuring about four feet in length and two feet across the centre of its drum-like body. Its head was about twice the size of a man's head, and its mouth was big enough to admit of the entrance of a Scotch terrier. The scales of the fish were of the size and thickness of a small-sized clam shell. The fish was cut and distributed among among about twenty persons, in pieces large enough to make a good-sized meal for a family. The decapitated head is displayed to the wondering gaze of fishermen on the piles at Bergen Point landing.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit..	72	77	79	87	86
Stand of bar. in inch.	30.00	..	29.96	..	29.84

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, 71.

Suicide in the Elysian Fields.

The body of a German, about fifty-five years of age, was found at 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, hanging to a tree in the Elysian Fields above Hoboken. The noose had been carefully tied, and the knot placed under the right ear. A boat was lying bottom uppermost under the tree, and it is probable that he had stepped from the boat, having stood upon it to tie the rope, as his feet were hanging within an inch of the ground. The body was conveyed to PARSLOWS', the undertakers, where it was identified as that of Mr. BUCHNER, a German, living at West Hoboken. He leaves a wife and two children. Deceased was well dressed. No cause is assigned for the act. Coroner VOLHARDT and Dr. PENDERGAST, the county physician, viewed the body, and gave a burial-permit.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The unsavory odor from the docks on the East and North Rivers, yesterday, was particularly unbearable. At the corner of Charles and West streets there was a stagnant pool of mud quite ten feet in diameter, in which were floating the remains of a cat very much decomposed, and a whole mass of refuse. One-half hour's work on Saturday could have remedied this if the officials had desired to make the streets reasonably clean for Sunday. The majority of the streets between Ninth and Tenth avenues were covered with garbage and slops around the over-crowded habitations of the poor. This vicinity is supposed to be visited punctually by the scavengers, but the indications are that the visits of those individuals are few and far between.

The Children's Aid Society, before closing their schools for the Summer vacation, treat the children to festivals, picnic excursions and rewards for meritorious conduct during the year. At the Fourteenth Ward schools, the children presented a very fine appearance, and went through a variety of exercises in the most creditable manner. Under the care of the Misses STEVENS and assistants, the school has greatly increased in numbers and efficiency. The children passed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. ALLERY, florist, Queens, Long Island, for his frequent contributions of rare and beautiful flowers.

There is an accumulation of filth, carrion and vegetable refuse at present lying around Washington Market that threatens the health of the City. Rotten fruits lie in broken boxes, barrels and heaps; oyster and clam shells, piles of ashes, and fish and flesh in sickening putrefaction strew the streets. Two dead cats, a dead dog, a dead rabbit, and several decomposing rats were observed yesterday lying near the market-house. The air was black with flies, and thick with poisonous vapors.

One of the remaining portions of old New-York may be seen in the small park near Union-square. It is part of an old pump, which has long ceased to pour forth its wonted crystal stream. The olden leaden spout still remains, and part of the old iron handle. The wooden portion of it is ornamented with various symbols and names which have been from time to time carved upon it.

The proper authorities evidently underestimated the number of bathers in the free baths or they would have constructed more baths. The nude bathers along both rivers yesterday were very numerous, especially on the East side, where the water was literally alive with the floating denizens of that district. The baths at the bathing-houses, where the charge of twenty-five cents is made, were crowded throughout the day.

Early yesterday morning Officer TAGGART, of the Fourth Precinct, found WALTER JOHNSON within the iron railing in front of the vestry door of St. James Roman Catholic Church in James-street. He was taken to the Fourth Precinct Station-house, and, being searched, a jimmey and a skeleton-key were found upon him. He was committed for trial by Justice SCOTT at the Tombs Police Court.

The Battery Park was thronged, yesterday, with seekers of pure air, of which a delightful volume poured in all day from the sea. The river walls were lined with men, women and children, who, waving handkerchiefs in salutation to the many passing excursion steamboats, yachts and small craft, were answered in like manner with accompanying cheers by those on board.

CATHARINE MEHAN, a native of Ireland, forty years of age, died suddenly, yesterday, at her residence, No. 423 East Twelfth-street. There was some suspicion that her husband, THOMAS MEHAN, had used some violence toward her, and he was arrested; but upon investigation it was found that death was wholly due to natural causes, and he was discharged.

WILLIAM EGE, a German, thirty-six years of age, yesterday attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself to a door-knob, at his residence No. 518 East Twelfth-street, but was discovered by his wife and rescued in time to save his life. He was then taken into custody and locked up in the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house on a charge of insanity.

The conductor of car No. 56, on the Eighth-avenue, ejected an inebriated rowdy late on Friday evening. The fellow was standing on the rear platform, and two ladies stepping on the car, he put out his foot, attempting to throw them down. The car had started, but was instantly stopped by the conductor, and the fellow was put off by force.

Fruit which is sold from the curbstone stands is not very clean. The venders rub the apples, pears, peaches, &c., with a dirty cloth, which gives them a glossy appearance. A number of apples fell from one of these stands into the gutter, and the vender was heard to exclaim: "Drat them apples, this makes the third time I have had to clean them."

The North Baptist Church celebrated the forty-fifth anniversary of the organization of its Sunday-school, last evening. The children were addressed by Rev. JOHN BRUNNER and several members of the congregation, and silver medals were distributed to the deserving ones by Mr. J. HALL, one of the active members of the congregation.

JEM MACE is about to issue a card to the public in defence of his course in the late Mace-Coburn prize-fight fizzle. He will shortly sail for Europe, and it is said that the preparations for the fisticuff and nose-bleeding exhibition between him and O'BALDWIN are rapidly progressing.

A new kind of lamp for out-door purposes is used by the street-venders in the Bowery of an evening. It is in shape similar to the old street lamps, but the frame-work is hollow and filled with kerosene, which flows into a jet-pipe and gives a light similar to that of gas.

A mad dog, a poor forlorn-looking creature, made its appearance yesterday in Eleventh-avenue. It was raving, and could be heard uttering its mournful sound for some distance. It was finally dispatched by a laborer with a blow from a stick and thrown into the river.

ANDREW MEVAN and his wife, MARY, quarreled, yesterday, at their residence, No. 244 West Tenth-street, and during the affair he stabbed her behind the left ear, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. It does not appear that any arrest was made.

HENRY FISHER, aged seventeen years, of No. 118 Stanton-street, was drowned, yesterday morning, while bathing in the East River, at the foot of Sixth-street. The body was recovered, and Corner HERRMAN held an inquest.

The North-eastern Saengerbund Societies are making arrangements for a picnic on the 21st of August in aid of a fund to cover the deficit of the Saengerfest, for which 5,000 tickets have been ordered to be printed.

Some excitement was caused in Broome-street yesterday afternoon by a dog supposed to be mad. He was pursued to the roof of No. 119, where he was shot and killed by Officer SPENCER, of the Thirteenth Precinct.

The body of JOHN CORNELIA, who was drowned on the 5th inst., in the North River, was recovered, yesterday, and taken to the home of his parents, in One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, near Twelfth-avenue.

There is a great deal of fast driving still in the streets, especially in Lexington-avenue. The old posters, declaring that driving is not allowed at a rate faster than seven miles an hour, are of very little service.

JOHN MCKAHY, of No. 456 West Sixteenth-street, last evening undertaking to reprove his son JAMES, aged seventeen years, was attacked by the latter, who cut him on the left wrist, causing a severe wound.

EDWARD SWARTOUT, aged fourteen years, of No. 1,126 Third-avenue, was drowned last evening, in the East River, at the foot of Seventieth-street, while bathing. The body was not recovered.

In the article in the TIMES, with regard to the armories, Saturday, the name of JAMES L. MILLER should not have been associated with that of GEORGE S. MILLER. The latter should have stood alone.

The one-horse cars that run across town at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street all have the front platform enclosed for the driver. Passengers in getting on or off never slip under the wheels.

The British gun-boat *Minstrel*, Commander H. F. YEATMANN, arrived at this port yesterday, ten days from Nassau, N. P. She carries two guns and has a complement of forty-two men.

The German Lithographic Union held its annual picnic at Hamilton Park on Saturday. It was largely attended by the members of the craft and their families, who fully enjoyed the occasion.

The Captain of the *Rip Van Winkle* says there is no truth in the statement that his vessel was engaged in racing, and that she caught fire while returning from the Fishing Banks Friday.

Nervous persons residing near the Central Park have been greatly startled on awakening from sleep during the night, to find their rooms illumined by lightning-bugs.

The body of an unknown man was found, last evening, in the East River, at the foot of Jackson-street, so much decomposed that it could not be handled.

The Spanish frigate *Gerona*, which is being thoroughly repaired at the Dry Dock, is an odd looking craft. She reminds one of the pictures of vessels composing the Spanish armada, with scarcely any improvements. She will shortly be ready once more for sea. The work being done on her will cost $9,000.

The Beethoven Maennerchor will hold its first Summer night's festival of the season at Terrace Garden this evening. There will be a concert and a ball.

Dr. HEIDENFELDT, the President of the late Saengerfest, has gone to Europe.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. HUGH HUNTER, of No. 139 Skillman-street, reported to the police authorities, yesterday, that about noon on Saturday, a young man called at his house and represented to Mrs. HUNTER that he, HUNTER, was locked up in one of the station-houses in New-York, on a charge of assault and battery, and that he had been sent to get $40 to release him. Mrs. HUNTER, in her simplicity, borrowed the money and gave it to the young man, who was, on the arrival of Mr. HUNTER, an hour later, shown to be an imposter.

JOHN JOHNSON, alias "Supple," was arrested on Saturday night by Officer BOYLE on a warrant issued by Judge DELMAR, on complaint of SQUIRE P. COLLINS, who charges him with breaking into his house and attempting to outrage his wife, who is a cripple, on the night of March 22. JOHNSON is a notorious thief, and had just returned from a lengthy stay in the Penitentiary when he committed the crime in question.

A young man of dissipated appearance, and seemingly of dissipated habits, was found in Huron-street, Greenpoint, yesterday morning, in an insensible state. He was taken to the Seventh Precinct Station-house, and died in a few hours. Dr. JONES, Coroner, examined the man, and found that his skull was badly fractured. The deceased was not known by the Police.

DAVID ROBINSON, a colored man, was shot through the stomach by a ramrod that was accidentally discharged from a musket in the hands of WILLIAM HOLLIS, also colored, on the Fourth of July. ROBINSON has since died, and his friends gave him a large funeral, yesterday, from his late residence, No. 17 Varet-street, Williamsburg.

Shortly after 5 P. M. yesterday a German baker, named GEORGE MEITZER, residing on Dean-street, near Washington-avenue, fell from the platform of a Bergen-street car, at the corner of Flatbush-avenue, and had his left leg badly bruised by one of the car-wheels passing partially over it.

Yesterday afternoon a boy named WM. HONHOE, residing at No. 28 Carroll-street, while playing in an empty lot on President-street, had his jaw-bone broken by a kick from a horse. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

About 12 o'clock on Saturday night CHARLES HEITMAN, four years of age, was run over by a wagon on Broadway, near Sand-street, and dangerously injured. The vehicle was driven by Mr. C. HARKINS.

LONG ISLAND.

The Board of Assessors of Long Island City are making a thorough and complete new assessment roll for the city, traveling over every inch of property in the entire city. Where there is doubt of the area of any plot or parcel, it is measured by one of the assessors. It is thought that the valuation will be greatly increased, and that much, if not all, of the irregularity in assessment of different tracts will be got rid of.

There is quite a local warfare between the merchants of Sag Harbor and Riverhead. A local train is run between the two places, so that the people of the former village can take the train to Riverhead and make their purchases, the merchants liberally defraying the expense of the trip to all who will purchase a certain quantity of goods. This does not suit the Sag Harbor business men, who think home-firms should be patronized.

MICHAEL CAMPBELL, of No. 163 Leonard-street, Williamsburg, son of Ex-Supervisor CAMPBELL, of the Sixteenth Ward, was, till a few days recently, the owner of a baby-alligator, which he brought from Savannah a short time ago, where he had been sojourning for the benefit of his health. The "varmint" was allowed the privilege of roaming among the shrubbery in the back yard, from which it was stolen on Friday by some unprincipled fancier.

Arrangements have been perfected between the South-side and the Central Railroads by which the iron and ties for that part of the Central Railroad south of the Long Island Railroad will be transported to their destination by the South-side Company. The shipment will be commenced today, and as soon as a sufficient number of rails and ties arrive work will be commenced in laying the track.

The Commissioners for dredging Newtown Creek have given notice to owners of property between Maspeth and Metropolitan avenues to dredge out the channel opposite their respective dock-fronts to half the width of the channel. The Commissioners are DANIEL T. WHITE, F. S. MASSEY and WM. H. FURMAN.

About three weeks ago a man by the name of MEAGHER, who had been working for Mr. KEYES, a farmer in Great Neck, for two months, was discharged for insubordination, and on leaving carried away, unknown to Mr. KEYES, a harness. The officers are on his track.

The cost of draining two districts in Flushing was $96,581 40. Of this $70,033 46 was for sewers, $7,175 for basins, and $19,372 44 for draining the park.

At the new Baptist Church at Rockville Centre, twelve persons were baptized yesterday. The congregation is gradually increasing.

Mr. JACOB ROCKWELL has been appointed Deputy for Long Island City by Sheriff HENRY.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Board of Excise of the town of Castleton has resolved to enforce the law with regard to selling liquor without license, and will meet today at New-Brighton, for the purpose of granting licenses. There are about 350 drinking places in all the towns of Richmond County which have been selling in violation of the law. They should yield a revenue to the county of at least $10,000 a year.

The Trustees of Edgewater have prepared the village budget and resolved to levy $47,680 for village taxes and the payment of old claims, bonds and interest. This is exclusive of the Middletown gas tax, which is $13,300 per annum. The Southfield gas tax is about $4,000, and the New-York-avenue extension bonds about $4,000 more, making in all $68,890. The principal appropriations are for schools, $18,000; roads, $10,000, and Excise Department, $2,000.

The Staten Island Railroad Ferry Company ran one extra boat yesterday. Many thousand people crossed the ferry, to visit the different localities on the island. All the groves, parks and saloons near the landings were well patronized. The destination of many was the fishing grounds at Prince's Bay.

The passenger ship *Palmerston*, from Hamburg, is detained at the Upper Quarantine Grounds. There are also fourteen square-rigged vessels at anchor there, some outward and some inward bound.

Yesterday, at 2 o'clock, ELIZA JANE PERRY, of No. 125 Sixty-first-street, New-York, was prostrated by the heat at Tompkinsville, Staten Island. She was taken to Police Head-quarters at Stapleton.

The new Board of Trustees of the village of Edgewater have increased the salary of the Clerk from $1,000 to $1,200 per year.

NEW-JERSEY.

EDWARD LORKINS and JAS. MANNING, lads of twelve and fourteen, were yesterday arrested, charged with robbing a freight-car at the Jersey City Depot of the New-Jersey Railroad. Depredations of this kind are exceedingly common, and are becoming a source of considerable loss to the Company.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in CRAIG'S costume store, Jersey City, caused by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp, which set fire to the window-shades. The damage to the costumed by fire and water is about $3,000, on which there is an insurance of $1,500.

Mrs. FRANCES, relict of THOS. N. FINLAY, died at Newark, on Friday, at the advanced age of one hundred and two.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Cambria	July 11	New-York	Hamburg.
Wyoming	July 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Sidonian	July 12	New-York	Glasgow.
Nemesis	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Italy	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	July 15	New-York	Glasgow.
Algeria	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	July 15	New-York	Havre.
Rhein	July 15	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA, ETC.

Sherman	July 13	New-York	Havana.
Ocean Queen	July 15	New-York	Aspinwall.
Perit	July 15	New-York	San Domingo

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steam-ship Rapidan from Savannah—Mrs. James and daughter, Miss Tiler, Miss Raul, H. Nesler and wife, A. Saavedra and daughter, Mrs. Levi and three children, Mrs. E. S. Davis, Mrs. E. Haines, J. Ylxarbe and wife, Mrs. M. M. Baldwin, Mrs. C. S. Howard, Wm. H. Dunn, Chas. Beecher, T. J. Hewlett, S. P. Baldwin, C. S. Howard, Jas. Langdlands, O. H. Lufburrow, M. Lufburrow, G. Herz, C. Sinssel, B. F. Lavin, Jas. Kelly, L. N. Green, A. Abbott, J. A. Mack, Jas. Waters, Jas. McBride, A. Schletel, W. A. Weatherar, N. Williams, P. Nelson, Chas. D. Perry, E. Bortehael, Jas. Burns, L. Greenwood, W. S. Harrison, Mr. Rankin, W. H. Stafford, J. J. O'Toole, Joey Hall, Fred. Hall.

JULY 9—*In steam-ship Nemesis, from Liverpool.*—Antonio Das, L. L. Palminos, Thos. Hatterly, Robt. Stewart, H. Schull, A. Wedgwood, D. M. Dundas, T. Murphy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:37 | Sun sets....7:32 | Moon rises...12:10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:00 | Gov. Island. 2:49 | Hell Gate.....4:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 9.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Nemesis, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool July 27, via Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. July 3, lat. 46 27, lon. 38 13, passed brig-rigged Cunard steam-ship, bound E.; 5th, lat. 42, lon. 51 47, a National steam-ship, bound E.; 7th, lat. 41 55, lon. 60 06, a Hamburg steam-ship, bound E.; 9th, 150 miles E. of Sandy Hook, an Anchor and National steam-ship, bound E.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Rapidan, Whitehurst, Savannah 6th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick.

H. B. M. gunboat Minstrel, Commander H. F. Yeatman, Nassau, N. P. 10 ds.; she carries 2 guns and has a complement of 42 men.

Ship Golden City, (of South Shields,) Jones, Bombay March 22, with mdse. to Chas. L. Wright & Co., is anchored on the bar.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Gardner, Liverpool May 31, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Marshall & Co. Is anchored on the Bark.

Bark J. H. McLarren, (of Eastport,) Dyer, Sidney, C. B., with 1,000 tons coal to International Coal and Railway Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had light S. W. winds and fog the entire passage. Sld. in co. with brigs Shannon and Ennis, for New-York.

Bark Cerere, (Ital.,) Defrancisie, Palermo 68 ds., with fruit to Scobel & Day. Passed Gibraltar May 15. Had fine weather.

Bark Linda, (of Philadelphia,) Smith, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co. Had light, variable winds.

Bark Confucius, (N. G.,) Stanzet, Guantanamo 17 ds., with sugar and melado to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Had fine weather with light S. E. winds; has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig James Miller, (of Belfast, Me.,) Thombs, Arroyo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Ontavia & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Yankee Blade, Hooveds, from Frankfort.

Schr. England's Beauty, (of Brixham,) Hall, Menton 45 ds., with lemons and sulphur to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar May 15. Had light winds and calms the entire passage. July 2, lat. 33 51, lon. 63.52, passed the wreck of a vessel about 1,400 tons burden, painted black, water-logged and abandoned; stump of the mainmast standing; apparently a long time in that situation.

Schr. Little Nell, (of Brixham,) Turpin, Palermo 51 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar June 4. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Ella Brown, (of East Machias,) Robinson, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to F. W. Whitney—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Hiram Tucker, ——, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Crown Point, (of Newburyport,) Dixon, Cat Island, 8 ds. with pine apples to Montell & Barstow—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Eva Adell, Eaton, Apalachicola 17 ds., with lumber to Cole, Richardson & Co. Had fine weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. A. B. Crabtree, Samuels, Rondout, for Taunton.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Adams, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Webster Barnard, Smith, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Wm. Jackson.

Schr. Wellington, Barbour, St. John, N. B., with lumber to master.

Schr. Adelia Kelly, Young, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. Christina, Ward, George's Banks, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Ward, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Althea, Rogers, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Lizzie L. Mills, ——, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Hepsibar, Strout, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Jos. Potter, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hale, Portland, with lumber to master.

Schr. Wm. A. Dubois, Ketcham, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. S. Washburne, Chase, Albany, for New-Haven.

Schr. Red Beach, Holmes, Newburg, for Eastport.

Schr. Charm, Baker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. S. Camp, Bailey, Bridgeport, for Albany.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Barrett, Nickerson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Revenue, Gandy, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Martha Jane, Mott, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Z. Snow, Thorndike, Rondout, for Portland.

Schr. Estella, Vernon, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Hickman, Small, Rondout, for Bristol.

Schr. Greta, (Br.,) Vincent, Musquash, N. B.

Schr. W. H. Hatfield, Hatfield, Windsor, N. S.

Schr. Boston, (Br.,) Wallace, Windsor, N. S.

Schr. Rosanna, Rice, Gilkey, Bangor.

Schr. Lyndon, Hillard, St. John, N. B.

Schr. Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, Musquash, N. B.

Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Providence.

Schr. E. C. Dennison, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. A. B. Hayes, Barlow, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Loverne, Averill, Branford.

Schr. Caroline and Cornelia, Crowley, Somerset.

Schr. Sallie Merritt, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Haskell, Pawtucket.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.

Schr. Minquas, Heany, Pawtucket.

Schr. D. G. Floyd, Clifford, Somerset.

Schr. J. K. Lawrence, Torry, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Henry Cole, Peterson, Virginia.

Schr. Orson Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Jenny Hall, Daley, Virginia.

Schr. Lizzie, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. Spray, Martin, New-Haven.

Schr. Old Zach, Beebe, New-London.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.

Schr. D. Olyphant, Hawley, Virginia.

Schr. J. E. Kelsey, Stillman, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, light, W., clear.

Below.

Ship Harvest Queen, Jansen, from Liverpool June 8, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Marshall & Co. (Was passed 8th inst. 353 miles E. of Sandy Hook by steam-ship Nemesis.)

Bark Erna, (N. G.,) Schutte, from Bremen May 21; was spoken 8th inst., lat. 40 50, lon. 68, by pilot-boat E. F. Williams, No. 14.

Anchored off Sand's Point, brig Irene, Colbeth, from Shulee, N. S., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Palmerston, (N. G.,) Kolln, from Hamburg, which arrived 8th, and anchored on the bar, came up yesterday, (9th,) A. M., and reports coming the northern passage, and had fine weather, with light variable winds most of the way; was 14 ds. West of the banks. The Palmerston brings 384 passengers, and had two deaths, one adult and one child.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 9.—Arr. bark Boston, from Palermo; brigs Chieftain, from Barbadoes, and Louisa, from Cienfuegos.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 9.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Georgia, from St. Johns.

Sld. bark Elverton, for Porto Rico; brig Monarch, for Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Arr. bark Jessie Stow, from Glasgow.

Sld. ship Sontong, for New-York.

WOOD & MANN,

UTICA

STEAM-ENGINE CO.,

UTICA, N. Y., AND NO. 42 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

CAPITAL EMPLOYED.........$320,000

STEAM-ENGINES OF ALL KINDS FROM 4 TO 500 HORSE-POWER,

BOILERS OF THE VARIOUS STYLES,

CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS WITH SCREW OR LEVER-SETS,

HEAVY OR LIGHT SHAFTING AND PULLIES, ALL OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

We are now receiving at our New-York house, direct from our factory, the largest assortment of engines and machinery ever offered in this market.

Parties have the same advantages at our New-York house as at our factory.

DEAL DIRECT WITH THE MANUFACTURER AND SAVE AGENT'S COMMISSIONS.

WOOD & MANN,

UTICA STEAM-ENGINE COMPANY,

NO. 42 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,

WORKS, UTICA, N. Y.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

JUST RECEIVED,

OPERA GLASSES, TOURISTS' GLASSES,

IN ALUMINUM.

GLASSES FOR RACING AND YACHTING.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

Internal or External, Blind, Bleeding, Itching, &c.,

Positively, perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, or the least danger, without the use of any LIGATURE, INSTRUMENTS or CAUSTIC; but by a MILD, SPEEDY PROCESS OF ABSORPTION, by W. A. MCCANDLISS, M. D., at his rooms,

St. James Hotel,

BROADWAY, corner of 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

Positively assures those afflicted there is no kind of deception practiced; but immediate relief from all suffering, and a perfect, permanent cure effected in every case, no matter how long standing the PILES may have been.

All those suffering should call TODAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 10, 1871, at his rooms, ST. JAMES HOTEL, BROADWAY, corner 26TH-ST., New-York City, and be at once relieved, and permanently cured.

Charges moderate, while all examinations and consultations are entirely free of charge.

NOTICE, 25,000.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the First Mortgage Deed of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals, addressed to W. S. GILMAN and N. A. COWDREY, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 20th day of July, 1871, for the sale to the undersigned of Twenty-five of the above-named bonds, of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from the sale of said lands.

W. S. GILMAN, } Trustees.
N. A. COWDREY. }

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE THEORY OF THE WALTHAM WATCH MANUFACTURE HAS ALWAYS BEEN IMPREGNABLE. THE HAND-MADE WATCH HAD RECOMMENDATIONS AS LONG AS MACHINERY WAS IMPERFECT, AND THE AVERAGE OF SKILLED LABOR LOW. BUT GOOD WATCHES, MADE BY HAND, WERE ALWAYS HIGH-PRICED; THOSE LOWER IN PRICE WERE INFERIOR IN FINISH, AND ALMOST WORTHLESS. THE APPLICATION OF MACHINERY GOT RID OF BOTH THESE DRAWBACKS. IT CHEAPENED THE COST OF THE HIGHER GRADES, AND IMPROVED THE QUALITY OF THE LOWER GRADES. IT THUS FOR THE FIRST TIME BROUGHT GOOD TIME-KEEPERS WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

THE EXPERIMENTAL PERIOD OF THE MACHINE-MADE WATCH IS NOW IN THE PAST. THERE WERE DIFFICULTIES TO BE SURMOUNTED, PREJUDICES TO BE OVERCOME. THE ATTAINMENT OF THE REQUISITE PERFECTION IN MACHINERY INVOLVED LONG DELAYS. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REQUISITE SKILL WAS NECESSARILY SLOW. THE WALTHAM WATCH IS NOW, HOWEVER, AN ESTABLISHED SUCCESS. IT RUNS WITH THE GREATEST ACCURACY. IT WEARS WELL. THE LONGER IT IS WORN THE MORE IT IS LIKED; AND THE FACILITY WITH WHICH, IN THE EVENT OF ACCIDENT, IT IS REPAIRED, OBVIATES AN OBJECTION WHICH IS FELT TOWARD OTHER WATCHES. AMERICAN ENTERPRISE AND SKILL HAVE PROVED THEIR ABILITY TO COMPETE WITH THE FINEST WORKMANSHIP OF HAND LABOR IN THE OLD WORLD.

THE WALTHAM WATCH IS THE CHEAPEST WATCH IN THE MARKET. COMPARING QUALITY WITH QUALITY, IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL AS TO PRICE. THE FINER QUALITIES ARE AS GOOD AS THE BEST IMPORTED, AND THE PRICE IS ON THE AVERAGE TWENTY PER CENT. LESS. THE ORDINARY QUALITIES SO MUCH SURPASS ALL ORDINARY IMPORTED WATCHES AS TO RENDER COMPARISON OF PRICES IMPOSSIBLE. IN INTRINSIC CHEAPNESS—THAT IS, ESTIMATING PRICE ACCORDING TO VALUE—THE WALTHAM WATCH HAS NO COMPETITOR.

TASTES VARY AND FASHIONS CHANGE. WHILE KEEPING CONSTANTLY IN VIEW THE ONE ESSENTIAL OF A GOOD WATCH, THE WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY AIMS AT SATISFYING THE VARIOUS TASTES IN RESPECT OF SIZE, SHAPE AND FINISH. NEW STYLES ARE BROUGHT OUT CONTINUALLY—NEW AS TO BOTH MOVEMENT AND EXTERIOR. AMONG THE LATEST NOVELTIES ARE THE "CRESCENT-STREET" FULL-PLATE WATCH, SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED TO RAILWAY ENGINEERS AND CONSTANT TRAVELERS, AND A SMALL WATCH INTENDED MORE ESPECIALLY FOR YOUNG PERSONS. THE LATTER IS OFFERED AT A VERY LOW PRICE. THE OTHER—THE "CRESCENT-STREET" WATCH—IS MADE WITH OR WITHOUT STEM-WINDING AND SETTING ATTACHMENT, AND IS UNSURPASSED BY ANY MAKER. IT EMBRACES THE BEST RESULTS OF MANY YEARS' STUDY AND EXPERIENCE, AND IS COMMENDED TO THE ATTENTION OF TRAVELERS AND BUSINESS MEN WHO HAVE NEED OF A WATCH THAT MAY BE RELIED UPON UNDER ALL CONDITIONS. A THIRD NOVELTY IS INTENDED MORE PARTICULARLY FOR FOREIGN MARKETS, WHERE IT WILL STAND COMPETITION WITH THE SMALL ENGLISH OR THE LIGHT SWISS WATCH. OF THESE AND ALL ITS OTHER GRADES, THE WALTHAM COMPANY CHALLENGES EXAMINATION. THE DEMAND FOR ITS WATCHES WIDENS WITH THE KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCE.

FOR SALE BY ALL JEWELERS. NO WATCHES RETAILED BY THE COMPANY.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, INQUIRE OR ADDRESS

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

General Agents, No. 1 Bond-st, New-York.

WALTHAM WATCHES!

WE DESIRE TO CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THESE WATCHES IN NEW STYLES OF GOLD AND SILVER CASES, SPECIALLY MADE TO OUR OWN ORDER, AND WHICH WE OFFER AT LOWEST PRICES.

BISHOP & REIN,

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK.